

According to Financial Experts Economic Chain Reaction Feared If Lockheed Fails

By Eileen Shanahan
WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT).—Undersecretary of the Treasury Charles E. Walker and former Federal Reserve Board Chairman William M. Martin, Jr. both believe that there is a danger that the present economic recovery could be aborted if Lockheed Aircraft Corp. or other similar companies went bankrupt and set off chain reactions.

Mr. Martin, in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, said that a major corporate bankruptcy "could easily be a domino operation that would have repercussions in the economy as a whole and seriously retard the economy at a time when we're having a very sluggish recovery."

He did not spell out exactly how he thought the domino effect would be produced, but from the context of his remarks it appeared that he was talking about the impact of the failure of a big corporation on the financial markets.

He added, however, that it would not always be the right policy to try to keep big companies from going bankrupt just because they were big. If statutory authority had existed a year ago to give the Penn Central Railroad government guarantees for bank loans, he said, he wasn't sure what he would have done but "I believe I would have let them go bankrupt first and picked up the pieces later."

He told the committee that he was "glad to endorse without qualification" legislation that would permit up to \$2 billion in loan guarantees to major companies whose failure could hurt the economy. The legislation would give discretion in the granting of such loans to a three-man board, whose members would be the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of commerce and the Federal Reserve Board.

Such authority should be in existence, Mr. Martin said, because "there could come a situation at any time that could seriously impair the sluggish recovery that we are now having."

Mr. Walker described the economy in more favorable terms than Mr. Martin, but reached a similar conclusion.



Mrs. Lucille Armstrong weeps during funeral services for her husband in a church in Queens, N.Y.C., yesterday.

'Saints' Is Requiem Peggy Lee, Al Hibbler Sing At Louis Armstrong Rites

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP).—Jazz trumpeter Louis Armstrong was borne to his grave today after a moving funeral service in a little church packed to its capacity of 500. Another 5,000 mourners stood quietly outside.

"I never tried to prove nothing—I just wanted to give the public a good show," was Armstrong's credo, as quoted by broadcaster Fred Robbins, who delivered the chief eulogy.

"He was the greatest ambassador of good will our country ever had," Mr. Robbins declared. "He spoke to millions with his music. He used to say, 'A note's a note in most any language. If you hit, they dig it.'"

Armstrong traveled all over the world for the State Department after he rose to the pinnacle of jazz stardom from a humble beginning in the slums and red-light districts of New Orleans.

He died Tuesday at 71 in the modest home in Corona, Queens, where he and his fourth wife, Lucille, had lived for nearly 30 years. Taxed by a series of illnesses, his heart gave out.

It was from the Corona Congregational Church that Mrs. Armstrong chose to have her husband buried, in a rose-covered casket. She wore a black lace veil and a simple string of pearls against a black dress. Also present was Armstrong's second wife, Lil Hardin.

Band leader, composer and pianist Billy Taylor told the crowd that "Louis was one of the world's greatest musicians, a superb entertainer, a master entertainer, a gentle and moving human being."

Peggy Lee sang the Lord's Prayer to a piano accompaniment, and blind entertainer Al Hibbler sang "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen" and "When the Saints Go Marchin' In."

Ella Fitzgerald was there. So was Moms Mabley, who told newsmen: "He went out beautifully with a smile on his face—the king, the king."

There was Dixie Gillespie, Duke Ellington, composer Harold Arlen, and a member of Salchom's lacrosse team, trombonist Tyros Glenn, and clarinetist Benny Goodman, trombonist Guy Lombardo and trumpeter Jonah Jones.

Television was represented by Mike Douglas and Bryant's David Frost.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and his wife were there. So were Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York and Mayor Moon Landrieu of Armstrong's native New Orleans.

Representing President Nixon were his cultural affairs adviser, Leonard Garment, and Willis Conover, of the Voice of America.

New U.S. Satellite Also Aid Apollo

WALLOPS ISLAND, Va., July 9 (AP).—A naval research laboratory satellite designed to measure radiation from celestial bodies was launched successfully yesterday.

Named Solrad-10, the spacecraft's first major mission is its anticipated three-year life span will be to provide warning of any unusual solar disturbances during the Apollo-15 lunar mission starting July 26. Large solar radiation emissions can be fatal to men outside of the earth's protective atmosphere.

Murders Up in N.Y.
NEW YORK, July 9 (AP).—There were 714 homicides in New York City in the first six months of 1971, an increase of more than 30 percent over the same period last year, officials disclosed yesterday.

U.S.-Soviet Space Project A Possibility

Technical Problems Studied, Fletcher Says

CAPE KENNEDY, July 9 (UPI).—Administrator James C. Fletcher said yesterday the space agency is looking at a wide variety of possible earth orbital missions to fill the long gap in American manned spaceflight after the Skylab project ends in late 1973.

"I'm concerned that there is this gap people talk about for a lot of reasons," the new administrator said on his first official visit to the Kennedy Space Center.

"We have a lot of skilled people in the manned flight area and you don't want to just let them sit idle while we're waiting for the next spaceflight."

As now planned, Americans won't fly in space from the end of the Skylab three-man space station project in late December, 1973, until the planned space shuttle rocket plane starts flying in 1978 or 1979.

Mr. Fletcher hopes "very strongly" that the United States and Russia will be able to work out a joint, manned spaceflight project later this decade.

"Both sides are studying quite vigorously the various technical problems that have to be solved to allow our Apollo craft, or predecessor, to dock with the Salyut, for example, or a later version of the Salyut," Mr. Fletcher said.

He said the agency was studying the possibility of flying a second Apollo or flying surplus Apollo command ships in earth orbit, or carrying out a joint man-in-space operation with the Soviets.

"Again the problem is one of budget finance constraints downstream and those are definite constraints that we have to be aware of."

Pentagon Modifies Structure Of Commands Around World

By Dana Adams Schmidt
WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT).—The Defense Department announced yesterday a worldwide reorganization of its command structure that will shift responsibility for the Middle East from Strike Command at MacDill Air Force Base in Florida to the European Command at Stuttgart, Germany.

Strike Command, created eight years ago by former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, will be abolished, the announcement said, and most of its functions transferred to an "augmented" U.S. Readiness Command at the same base.

The Readiness Command will have responsibility for general purpose forces based in the United States and provide "a reserve of combat ready forces." It will also assist the Joint Chiefs of Staff in training and planning.

Other Command Shifts
The new command will shed responsibility not only for the Middle East but also for sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington will take over responsibility for sub-Saharan Africa and the Pacific Command will be in charge of South Asia.

In another change, the Pacific Command, which is already responsible for Southeast Asia, Japan, Korea and the Pacific Ocean, will take on command responsibility in the Bering Sea and the Aleutian Islands, hitherto handled by the Alaska Command.

Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, who made the announcement, explained that modifications to the present structure were needed to bring responsibilities more in line with requirements.

Mr. Packard said the new structure would be implemented by the end of the year.

Nixon Promotes Air Safety Aide

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 9 (UPI).—President Nixon yesterday nominated Benjamin Oliver Davis Jr., retired air force lieutenant general, to be assistant secretary of transportation for safety and consumer affairs.

Mr. Davis, 58, has held the position of deputy assistant secretary of transportation since November, 1970. Last September he also was put in charge of the sky marshals following the rash of airline hijackings.

His sky marshal duties, under the office of Civil Aviation Security, will be absorbed in his new capacity.

Laird Says Japanese Alone Will Decide on Defense Role

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO, July 9 (WP).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird told Premier Eisaku Sato today that it is "solely for Japan itself to decide" whether or not to strengthen its defense forces and pledged "continuing fulfillment of American security commitments in Asia within the framework of the Nixon Doctrine, including the maintenance of the U.S. nuclear shield."

American official sources said that Mr. Laird and Premier Sato "expressed satisfaction with the healthy relationship" enjoyed by Japan and the United States in the security field during a wide-ranging meeting lasting for more than two hours at the premier's official residence.

The Laird-Sato meeting occurred in the midst of a heated controversy here over Western news reports linking the secretary with the view that Japan should bear more of the costs of its defense.

American officials have indicated in comments on the Laird mission that Tokyo might even find it necessary to supplement U.S. nuclear protection with its own defensive nuclear weapons in the early 1980s.

Reference to Dispute
Cabinet Secretary Nobuo Takeshita took the press uproar surrounding the Laird visit into account today in a news conference for Japanese reporters. He stressed that Mr. Laird had indicated "his full awareness" of the non-war clause of the Japanese constitution, ruling out the dispatch of troops abroad, and the three-point "non-nuclear" policy of the Sato government banning the manufacture, possession or introduction of nuclear weapons.

There was no suggestion in the official American account of the meeting that Mr. Laird had referred to the constitution or the three "non-nuclear" principles. This omission has lent added weight to pointed statements by U.S. officials on Wednesday emphasizing the need for flexibility in the location of nuclear storage facilities.

Japan is pressing the United States for the right to verify the removal of nuclear weapons from Okinawa before the return of the island. The United States has resisted these pressures, and officials made it clear in comments on the Laird visit that the need to keep potential enemies guessing on the location of storage

Rabbi Kahane Pleads Guilty To Bomb Plot

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPI).—Rabbi Meir Kahane interrupted his pretrial hearing in Brooklyn Federal Court today to plead guilty to a conspiracy indictment accusing him and other members of the Jewish Defense League with the manufacture of bombs.

Two codefendants also pleaded guilty.

Acting U.S. attorney Robert Moses told the court that the disposition of the case had been approved "at the highest level of this government."

The defendants were continued free in their own recognizance pending sentencing July 23, at which time they could get terms up to five years in jail and fines of \$10,000 each.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Joseph Ryan Jr., who presented the government's case, told the court that one of the conditions for the disposition agreed to by attorneys for the defense was that all explosives and guns be turned over to federal authorities next week.

He said they also agreed there would be no penalty involved in the surrender of such weapons and explosives.

New Device Gives the Driver Test For Sobriety Before Car Will Start

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9 (UPI).—A car with a computer cockpit designed to keep the drunken driver at the curb was unveiled yesterday at an automobile safety conference.

The car is equipped with a mini-computer called Phys Tester. The box-shaped computer has several numbered push buttons.

To start the auto the driver has to push the correct series of numbers which are flashed on a tiny screen. If the driver fails to punch the right combination, the car's engine will not start.

If the driver misses the first time, he gets a second chance a few seconds later. If he misses then, the car won't start for several hours.

However, there is an emergency button to start the car. If this is used, the car will start but there will be a siren, flashing red lights and beeping of the horn. The noise is designed to attract emergency assistance.

The car was designed by General Motors.

Retaliation for Rebuffs CAB Votes to Bar Australia From Starting 747s to U.S.

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).—The Civil Aeronautics Board, retaliating against Australian rebuffs to U.S. airlines, voted yesterday to bar Australia from starting jumbo-jet service to this country in September.

The action was revealed by well-informed government sources in Washington. Under the board's regulations, the decision could be rescinded by President Nixon within ten days.

The board's vote marked the second time in recent weeks that the regulatory agency has adopted a tough stand against a foreign airline.

Last month it went to federal court to compel Alitalia to comply with board regulations in offering \$199 round-trip youth fares between New York and Rome.

Regulations require a 30-day advance notice of such fares to the board, which means the Italian line cannot carry passengers at that rate on the route until July 14. Alitalia and the board are negotiating over what fine the carrier might pay for currently carrying youth-fare passengers who bought their \$199 ticket before the court ruled in favor of the agency.

It's Nixon's Policy
The action against Alitalia and Australia reflected Mr. Nixon's aviation policy statement a year ago in which he laid the basis for stronger government support of this country's international airlines. Because of that statement, industry observers thought it likely the President will let the board decision against Australia stand.

The board acted because of long delays by the Australian government that have held up approval of applications by American Airlines and Pan American World Airways for increases in their service to Australia.

Pamplona Bulls Win Again as 12 More Are Hurt

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 9 (UPI).—Twelve people, including an American, were injured today in the third running of the bulls at the San Fermín Fiesta. This brings to 40 the number of people injured this year.

The American, identified by a hospital spokesman as an Arizonan, Bruce Feder, 21, was seriously hurt when a bull gored him in the right leg. He was rushed to a military hospital where he underwent surgery. Doctors said he will probably have to stay in the clinic for a month.

Mr. Feder was the second American to be gored at the bull running, which is the daily highlight of the week-long fiesta described by Ernest Hemingway in "The Sun Also Rises." William Greider, 21, of Cheshire, Conn., was gored in the left arm pit Wednesday, but is reported recovering.

The bulls, running through barren streets from their corrals to the bullring, also gored a Spanish youth this morning and injured ten more.

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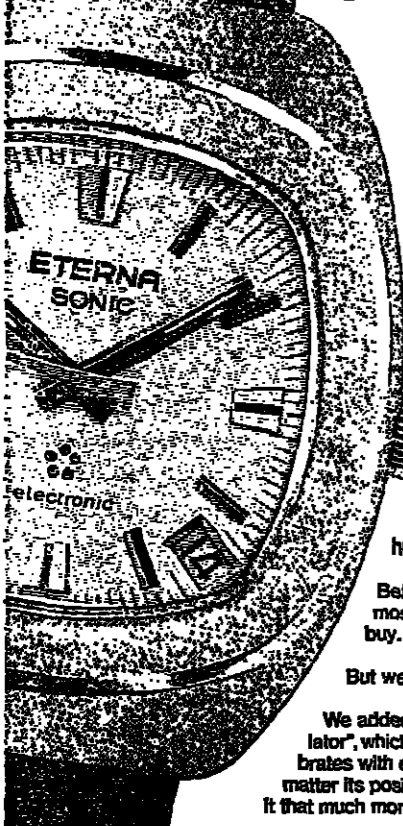
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Obituaries

Jim Morrison, Rock Singer, Dies of Heart Attack in Paris

PARIS, July 9 (UPI)—Jim Morrison, 26, lead singer of The Doors rock group, died last Saturday in Paris and was buried in private here, the American Embassy, and the police confirmed today.

The embassy said Mr. Morrison died of natural causes at his Paris home. He was buried Wednesday at the Pere Lachaise cemetery.

The police said Mr. Morrison died of a heart attack. He was staying with a girl friend in his rented apartment in the Marais section of Paris. His friend found him unconscious while he was taking a bath and called a police physician.

In Los Angeles, Bill Siddons, Mr. Morrison's manager, said the rock singer went to Paris three months ago to live and write a book.

He said the first news of the death was kept secret "to avoid the notoriety and circus-like atmosphere that surrounded the death of other rock personalities such as Janis Joplin and Jimi Hendrix."

The Doors was formed in Los Angeles in 1965 and went to the top of the rock charts with "Break on Through." That song was followed by "Light My Fire," which brought the group international popularity.

But Mr. Morrison's stage antics caused the group to be banned in several cities. He once was arrested in Miami for using

obscene language and exposing himself during an appearance.

Charlie Shavers

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Charlie Shavers, 51, composer and trumpeter, died yesterday after a last wish that his trumpet be buried with his idol, Louis Armstrong. He was a New Yorker who composed several song hits including "Undecided" and "Pastel Blue."

He first won fame as trumpet soloist with the John Kirby Sextet from 1938 to 1944, when he left to play with the Raymond Scott Quintet for the Columbia Broadcasting System. He was featured soloist with Tommy Dickey's orchestra and led his own group through Europe.

Ub Iwerks

BURBANK, Calif., July 9 (AP)—Ub Iwerks, 70, Walt Disney's chief cartoonist and the man who helped create Mickey Mouse, died Wednesday.

After he met Disney in 1919 in Kansas City, the two worked together to produce the first Mickey Mouse short, "Plane Crazy" and launch the Silly Symphony cartoon series. Mr. Iwerks won two Academy Awards in 1929 and 1935, both for technical contributions to the movies.

At the time of his death, he was in charge of technical design of film presentations for Walt Disney World in Florida.

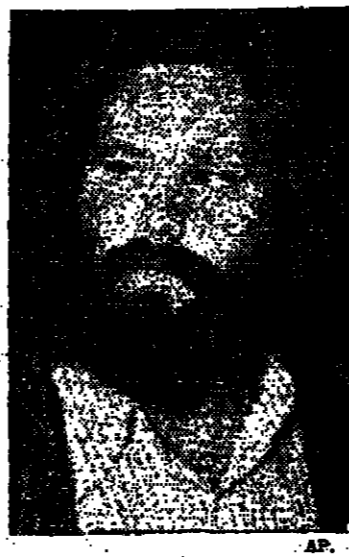
Alfred Dunhill

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—Alfred Dunhill, tobaccoist and pipe-maker whose name was known to smokers throughout the world, died yesterday.

Mr. Dunhill started work for his father, who had a small tobacco shop in central London in 1907. After military service in World War I, in which he won the Military Cross, he took over the business. He was chairman of the company until 1961.

Hardin in Madrid

MADRID, July 9 (UPI)—Clifford M. Hardin, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, arrived today for a three-day visit at the invitation of Spanish Agriculture Minister Tomas Aldeanueva y Garcia-Baxter. Mr. Hardin flew in from Tunis, the last stop of an African tour which included visits to the Congo and Liberia.



Jim Morrison

SALT Delegates Have Luncheon With Kekkonen

HELSINKI, July 9 (Reuters)—President Urho Kekkonen of Finland, which has excellent relations with both the United States and the Soviet Union, was luncheon host today to delegates to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

The 70-year-old Finnish head of state entertained the delegates at his summer residence at Kultantanta, on the Baltic coast.

Cerard Smith and Vladimir Semynov, the chief American and Soviet delegates, began the fifth round of their 13-month-old negotiations to curb the nuclear arms race in an encouraging atmosphere here yesterday.

Sweden Protests To Russia Over Defector Assault

STOCKHOLM, July 9 (UPI)—Sweden yesterday lodged a "strong protest" to the Soviet Union over the assault and attempted kidnap of a Soviet defector by four Russians on Monday.

The defector identified as Michail Jakouchin was attacked by the four Russians who tried to drag him into a car when he was on his way to the police headquarters to apply for political asylum.

Mr. Jakouchin told police he had been an interpreter for a Soviet military athletic team and decided to remain in Sweden when the group returned home last Saturday.

Soviet Ambassador Michail Jakovlev was summoned to the Foreign Ministry yesterday by chief of protocol, Olof Landentus, who gave him the protest.

Mr. Jakouchin, who Wednesday was given a one-year working and residence permit in Sweden, was free to leave the police headquarters but he has chosen to remain there for the present, sources said.

Crew of 18 Rescued As Cypriot Ship Sinks

COPENHAGEN, July 9 (Reuters)—All 18 crew members were saved when the 4,700-ton Cypriot freighter Olive sank off the coast of Jutland yesterday after being swept by a fire which started in the engine room.

A Greek seaman was taken to Aalborg Hospital in Denmark by helicopter, suffering from serious burns on his face and chest.

Peking Aide Returns to Korea Talks

Gone 5 Years; Link To China Thaw Seen

PANMUNJOM, Korea, July 9 (NYT)—A Communist Chinese delegate returned today to the Korean truce border village of Panmunjom after an absence of five years to attend a meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

The American-led United Nations Command briefly challenged the qualifications of "comrade" Ho Chng-jo as a member of the commission on the ground that his credentials failed to state he was a military officer.

Mr. Ho, who was last seen at the Panmunjom conference on Aug. 5, 1966, remained silent while the arguments about his attendance were exchanged. Only the chief delegates on both sides are allowed to talk at armistice commission meetings.

Fought in Korean War. According to South Korean intelligence sources, Mr. Ho was a ranking official at the Chinese Foreign Ministry before being appointed to the Panmunjom post. Aged 53, he fought in the Korean war as a unit commander of the Chinese people's volunteers, the sources said.

There had been various speculations here as to why Peking had decided to return its delegate to Panmunjom after five years of absence which followed North Korea's declaration of independence from both China and the Soviet Union in August, 1965.

Most observers here felt that it reflected the current mood of thaw between China and the United States. They also held the view that it was a clear indication of improved relations between Pyongyang and Peking. Some, however, gave little significance to it and maintained that the move was merely part of China's policy to refill all the diplomatic posts it had vacated after the Cultural Revolution took place and to expand its diplomatic horizon.

Briton Convicted Of Helping Reds

BERLIN, July 9 (UPI)—A West Berlin court has given Thomas Smith, 31-year-old former British soldier from Glasgow, a one-year suspended sentence for working for the East German state security service. The court convicted him Wednesday of giving the East Germans the names and photographs of British soldiers in Berlin.

Smith testified that the East Germans refused to allow him to visit his divorced wife and two children in East Germany unless he agreed to spy for them.

The court was told Smith deserted his West Berlin unit in 1960 and went to East Germany, where he married.

Mongolian-Belgian Ties

TOKYO, July 9 (AP)—The Mongolian People's Republic and Belgium have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, Radio Moscow has reported in a broadcast monitored here.

India, Pakistan Reach Accord On Repatriating Diplomats

NEW DELHI, July 9 (NYT)—Official Indian sources said today that India and Pakistan, after nearly three months of squabbling, have finally agreed on arrangements for repatriating the staffs of their respective diplomatic missions in Dacca and Calcutta.

Both were closed in April, at Pakistan's request, and the personnel of both missions have been under virtual house arrest.

The main obstacle has been Pakistan's demand for personal and individual interviews with the East Pakistani personnel of its Calcutta mission, who switched their allegiance in April to the independence movement in East Pakistan. The approximately 70 East Pakistanis have refused to return to Pakistan, which is under military control.

The details of the interview arrangements are not yet known. But the Indian sources said that the Swiss ambassador here, Fritz Real, who has mediated the dispute some weeks ago, will conduct the proceedings. The sources said the interviews would begin "as soon as practicable."

Border Clash

CALCUTTA, July 9 (UPI)—One member of the Indian Border Security Force was killed and another wounded this morning in an exchange of fire with Pakistani Army troops at the Bhujanga border post, about 40 miles east of Calcutta, according to official sources. The sources said the clash started early this morning when the troops opened with machine-gun and mortar fire on the post, which sustained some damage. An Indian trooper died of wounds following the clash, they said. The Indian sources said there also were believed to be casualties on the Pakistani side.

Paris Council Adopts Parking Meter Plan

PARIS, July 9 (Reuters)—The Paris City Council has voted to adopt a system of paid parking in crowded central Paris areas. The charge was fixed at 50 centimes (about 10 cents) for 30 minutes, one franc (about 20 cents) for one hour, two francs for 90 minutes and three francs for two hours.

East German, Chad Ties

BERLIN, July 9 (UPI)—East Germany and the African republic of Chad have decided to establish full diplomatic relations, ADN news agency said today. Chad is the 30th nation to recognize East Germany.

Romania Angry at Hungary For Criticizing China Ties

By Osgood Caruthers VIENNA, July 9.—Romania lashed out angrily today against Kremlin-inspired critics of its recent friendly gestures toward China.

The principal target of the sternly worded assault from Bucharest was neighboring Hungary, a Warsaw Pact ally and a much more obedient adherent of Soviet foreign policy. But in opening up the public attack, the Romanian Communist leadership was also clearly informing the Soviet Union that it intended to continue its independent line in foreign affairs and that it would accept no interference from any of its Soviet bloc allies.

The lengthy polemic was contained in an article in the party newspaper Scinteia by one of the leading members of the ruling presidium Paul Niculescu-Mizel. Fears of Ceausescu The article not only reaffirmed Romania's defiance of Soviet dictates regarding foreign affairs for which President Nicolae Ceausescu has established his reputation as a maverick within the bloc. It also reflected Mr. Ceausescu's fears that the Soviet Union and its closer allies in Eastern Europe might increase their pressures to bring Romania into line.

His recent trip to Peking and his exchange of warm and friendly public toasts with the Chinese leadership has deeply angered Moscow. Political observers believe that Mr. Ceausescu has been undertaking an all-out political offensive to gain as many friends and supporters as he can throughout the non-Communist world and in order to discourage any temptation Moscow might have to invoke the so-called Brezhnev doctrine as it did against Czechoslovakia three years ago.

Hungary opened up the attack against Romania on June 30 with a broadcast by the foreign editor of its party newspaper, Nepesbadas. The text of that broadcast has not yet become available outside the country but today's angry rebuttal in Scinteia charged that it was in "flagrant contradiction" with the realities and spirit of Mr. Ceausescu's visit to Peking. It accused the Hungarian editor of having distorted the whole picture and given an unobjective and negative view of the results of Mr. Ceausescu's meetings with the Chinese leaders.

To further aggravate the situation, one of the top members of the Hungarian Communist party's Politburo, Zoltan Kocsin, declared in a major foreign policy speech to the National Assembly that cooperation between the two neighboring allies has been "rendered difficult by the differences appearing in the Hungarian and Romanian stands—on principle as well as in the assessment of some international issues."

The statement caused "amazement" in Romania's leading circles, said the article in Scinteia. "Altogether incomprehensible" to the creation of such a problem as it has been posed at moment when the Romanian-Hungarian bilateral relations and cooperation have become more active," the article declared.

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Convivial, Movable and Deductible

American Lawyers Making Conventions Go a Long Way

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT).—A flourishing American institution, the business convention, is being carried to new heights this week as 5,300 American lawyers and their families depart for a round of educational, convivial and tax-deductible events in Europe.

What has been billed by the American Bar Association as the largest single movement of Americans from these shores other than for military invasions, a total of 12,000 convention-bound Americans are sailing and flying out of England over the next few days.

Yesterday, the first planeload of 1,800 passengers left London for England when the Queen Elizabeth 2, Britain's block-long 953-foot floating country club, sailed at 11:30 a.m. from New York's Pier 92 to begin a five-and-one-half-day luxury voyage.

Among the liner's total of 1,800 passengers were 638 members of the association and their families. The railings bulged with lawyers from across the country, including some of the luminaries of the legal establishment—former Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark and Attorney General John N. Mitchell and his wife, among others.

The occasion for the mass movement of lawyers is the annual convention of the association, which met in New York for three days this week and then returned to reconvene in London July 14.

London Session If London seems to outsiders to be an unlikely site for the annual meeting of the American Bar, it apparently does not seem so to lawyers. The New York session attracted only about one-third as many people as are expected to attend the London portion of the convention.

Once in London, their enjoyment will be sweetened by the realization that all of the lawyers' expenses—but in most instances none of the wives'—will qualify as federal income tax deductions as an "ordinary and necessary" expense of being a lawyer.

The tax-deductible convention is not a new phenomenon, but it has become an increasingly exotic by-product of the tax laws in recent years, as some organizations have demonstrated astonishing ingenuity in picking romantic and faraway places to meet and discuss such subjects as dentistry, psychiatry, sales, banking and law.

Convention facilities have blossomed in Las Vegas, Miami, Honolulu, San Juan, Montreal, Mexico City and other distant watering places, as a growing list of groups have chosen these surroundings for their deliberations.

While the association is not alone in convening overseas, the lawyers have characteristically done it on a grander and more efficient scale than any others.

Belgrade and Paris After the London session, about 800 lawyers and their families will fly to Belgrade for the July 20-25 meeting of the World Peace Through Law Center. After that, a handful will double back to Paris for the convention of the International Association of Lawyers, which will run from July 26 through Aug. 3. Thus, a determined and high-bracket convention-goer could spend the month of July in New York, London, Belgrade and Paris and have a tax deduction of more than \$2,000 to show for his travels.

The legal profession has a logical reason for meeting in England, since American law has its roots in the English common law, and lawyers from both countries have much of value to say to one another. The association has met in London twice before—in 1924 and 1957—and it always brings numerous British lawyers into its discussions.

As Lester W. Utter, chief of the individual income tax branch of the Internal Revenue Service, put it in an interview recently, "We are normally not going to disallow the expenses of any professional for attending his professional convention."

Strains have been placed on this assumption, however, as airfares and low-cost group airfares have brought many conventions to vacationlands with no discernible link to the supposed business at hand.

For the most part, the IRS has not attempted to disallow expenses because a meeting was held in an unlikely place. One exception came several years ago, when the tax deductions were refused to all delegates to an orthodontists' convention held on a luxury ship in the Caribbean.

Election Day in Iran TEHRAN, July 9 (Reuters).—Iranians went to the polls today to choose 288 members for the Majlis (lower house of parliament) and 30 senators for the 60-member upper house. Tehran radio said 4,939,000 men and women had registered.



LOST TRIBE—Members of a timid lost tribe named Tasaday Manube are shown after they were located in forests of Mindanao Island in the Southern Philippines.

Cut Off 470 to 2,000 Years Ago

Stone Age Tribe Discovered in Wild Area of Philippines

MANILA, July 9 (AP).—The discovery of a tribe of people living in the style of the Stone Age and cut off from the outside world for hundreds of years was announced yesterday by a Philippine government agency.

The tribe promises to provide "one of the most fascinating chapters in the study of primitive man," says the scientist who found it.

The timid lost tribe, which may total no more than 100 persons, was located in the rugged mountain forests of Mindanao Island in the southern Philippines.

Named the Tasaday Manube, they are described as having no knowledge of rice, corn, salt, sugar or pottery; no contact with the sea; and may be "the only people in the world today who do not know or use tobacco."

The account of their discovery was compiled and reported by Manuel Elizalde Jr., head of the Presidential Arm of National Minority (Panamin), with the collaboration of Robert B. Fox, chief anthropologist of the National Museum and director of Panamin Research.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Elizalde reported contacting 24 of the Tasadays deep in the rain forest of south Cotabato Province June 7-8 and June 16.

The men say in a 33-page report that a study of the Tasadays' ability to survive without agriculture or a metal technology, with permanent residences in a tropical rain forest "can provide one of the most fascinating chapters in the study of primitive man."

They said in interviews yesterday that they were led to the Tasadays by a man from another tribe, the Manobo Elit, which Panamin is helping find its way into the 30th century.

A man named Defal and known as "the bird who walks the forest like the wind," first contacted the Tasadays during a hunting trip in 1969.

He told Mr. Elizalde about the people last May and the Panamin director flew in by helicopter June 7 to an isolated forest clearing to make contact. Mr. Fox made the second trip and said he gathered all the data he could.

Safe From Society Mr. Fox and Mr. Elizalde speculated that the Tasadays were separated from the rest of society at least 400 to 500 years ago and possibly as long as 2,000 years ago.

Mr. Fox described them as healthy-looking but timid. He said when offered sugar one man was actually frightened and feared it was poisonous.

Progress Noted in Experiment in U.S. Migraine Victims Try Will Power

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9 (NYT).—Researchers at the Menninger Foundation are training migraine headache sufferers to relieve their own pains by taking conscious control of the internal processes causing them.

The technique employs a principle that Yoga and other Eastern mystics have known for centuries but that modern scientists are just beginning to explore—that many of the body's internal organs that seem to function, and dysfunction, automatically can be regulated at will.

For the sufferer of migraine headaches, the physiological problem is an abnormal but transient enlargement of the blood vessels of the scalp that allows each pulse of blood to become a throbbing pain.

The most common treatment has been to administer a drug that constricts the blood vessels, reducing the impact of the pulse on surrounding nerves. Menninger scientists have found that patients can be trained to constrict the blood vessels simply by thinking about it.

Of 28 migraine headache sufferers who have been in the experiment so far, 12 have obtained significant improvement, three remain unimproved, five dropped out before results could be obtained and eight are still in the training phase.

All were patients for whom drugs either offered no relief or caused unwanted side effects. The treatment represents one of the first practical applications of the human mind's ability to control internal organs—an ability that Westerners have seldom used deliberately and that many doubted existed.

"We don't really know precisely why it works," said Dr. Joseph Sargent, who is conducting the experiment. "My only interest is to demonstrate whether it is possible, and it looks like it is."

The patient is trained with the help of a small electronic device that tells him when he is succeeding in controlling blood flow. The device is connected by wires to two temperature sensors taped to the patient's skin, one on the forehead and the other on a finger. A meter registers the difference between the two temperatures.

Warmer and Cooler The patient is instructed to make the needle move to the right, indicating that the hand is growing warmer while the forehead is becoming cooler. Because skin temperature is a function of the volume of blood flow, a needle moving to the right would mean that the blood vessels in the finger are being opened wider while those of the scalp are being constricted.

The patient is not told how to make the needle move but simply that when the needle moves to the right he is succeeding, and that he should keep trying to do it. The procedure was reported in a Communist journal.

Prof. Mikhail A. Urnov, sitting at a desk and reading from sheets of paper, explained that "The Forsyte Saga" was acceptable viewing fare since it showed the decline of "the top echelons of the British ruling bourgeois class."

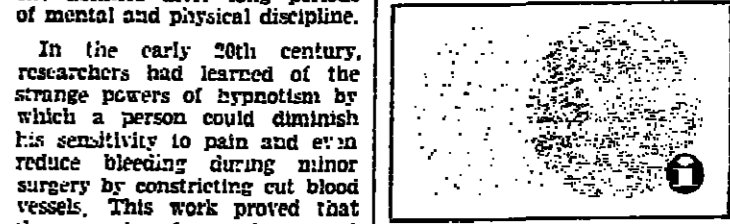
He said that in the first programs at least, the characters will appear as "self-assured British bourgeois," but as the series progresses, their decline will be evident.

To overcome the language barrier, Soviet authorities chose a favorite technique here—the "read-over." A male announcer simply reads a Russian translation of the script, simultaneously, with the English sound-track.

This is the way Soviet audiences these days see most foreign-language films. Some films are dubbed, but the cuts involved have reduced the number of dubbings. Few films are shown with subtitles here, and none on television, because many in the audience cannot read even Russian well enough.

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Subjects were generally able to increase the temperature of their hands by about 3 degrees Fahrenheit. One person learned to raise the temperature of his right hand by 10 degrees.

It was during these experiments that some subjects reported that their headaches had gone away, and Dr. Green recognized a practical application for the training. Dr. Green, a psychologist, turned the medical study over to Dr. Sargent, a physician.

"There is every indication that if we can develop the feedback mechanism people can learn to control just about any physiological function," Dr. Green said.

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Dr. Robert B. Fox, chief anthropologist of the Philippines National Museum.

The Bourgeois 'Forsyte Saga' Comes to Life on Soviet TV

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, July 9 (NYT).—Millions of Soviet television viewers last night had their first look at "The Forsyte Saga," whose English bourgeois affairs will be entertaining them all summer.

The 36-part series was made by the British Broadcasting Corporation. As the first such Western-made production to be shown on Soviet television, it is sure to attract considerable attention as the summer goes on.

Soviet authorities purchased the series in December 1968 for an undisclosed sum but its screening had been held up, reportedly for ideological considerations. Even though John Galsworthy's story of the life and times of the Victorian-and-after Forsyte family has long been applauded by Marxist critics, there apparently was some reluctance about showing all that wealth to the people here.

To let the Soviet public know that the fact they were watching an BBC production did not indicate any softening in the party line against "bourgeois culture," last night's initial installment, "A Family Festival," was pre-

Advertisement for Martell Cognac featuring a large image of a Martell bottle and the text 'since 1715' and 'MEDALLON COGNAC'.

Miami and Mexico start in Paris

Advertisement for AERONAVES DE MEXICO featuring an image of a Conquestor airplane and text about flights to Miami and Mexico.

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements including 'Raspoutine', 'Oh! Calcutta!', 'Elysee-Montmartre', 'Passy-Cat', and 'The Night Club of the Champs-Elysees'.

U.S. Banks Raise the Prime

The major banks in the United States have increased their prime lending rate from 5 1/2 percent to 6 percent. The move gives rise to concern that higher borrowing charges will hurt the business recovery, prolong unemployment and push up prices, since interest payments are a cost element both to consumers and to businesses.

Partly as a consequence of the increase in the prime rate, New York City has just paid the highest net average interest cost in its history to sell the most bonds it has ever offered at one time; at an average rate of 7.578 percent, the \$357 million bond issue will ultimately cost the city \$228.8 million in interest.

Rep. Wright Patman, of Texas, chairman of the House Banking Committee and a well-known foe of high interest rates, promptly attacked the boost in the prime as "totally unnecessary and inconsistent with the economic needs of the nation." He urged President Nixon to use his stand-by credit-control authority to roll back the increase and implied that he would hold up the \$250 million loan guarantee for the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. if the administration did not act.

Accustomed to Mr. Patman's blasts, the nation's bankers are much more concerned over arousing the ire of Secretary of the Treasury Connally, who has long made clear his opposition to an increase in the prime

rate. Despite their desire to avoid incurring the wrath of so powerful a political figure as Mr. Connally, the banks have finally moved because the increases in their own borrowing costs were chopping into profits. Their own lending rates have been held down by sluggish loan demand as well as by the administration's opposition to rate increases.

The key question is why interest rates have been climbing. The most plausible answer is that the very rapid rate of growth of the money supply has aroused inflationary expectations. The renewed upsurge of the price indexes has supported these expectations.

The Federal Reserve has no choice but to reduce the excessively rapid rate of growth of the money supply to avoid intensifying inflation. In the short run this is putting further pressure on interest rates. The way to reduce interest rates in time is to gain firmer control over inflation. An attempt to roll back the prime rate would only have the effect of causing banks to make fewer loans at the prime rate. Many borrowers would find that they are no longer prime credit risks; the net effect would be to inhibit bank investment.

The rising cost of money should be checked by a more moderate rate of monetary expansion, reinforced by a more effective incomes policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Indonesia Votes

To nobody's surprise, early returns from the Indonesian national election show the government-backed Sekber Golkar party taking a comfortable lead over the fragmented opposition. As one Westerner cynically commented: "This election is in the great democratic tradition of Taiwan and South Vietnam."

President Suharto and the group of generals who seized power in Jakarta in 1965 after crushing an attempted Communist coup obviously took some pains to insure that this first popular vote in 16 years would preserve their power. It would be naive to assume that Indonesia will have attained a full-fledged democracy when the returns are finally all in early next month.

But viewed in perspective, this modest step toward popular rule is no small achievement in a country without deep-rooted democratic traditions and with a history of extremism and chaos since it gained independence from the Dutch after World War

II. The Suharto regime has earned a large measure of popular support through programs of economic development that have curbed a runaway inflation, raised the gross national product by as much as 8 percent last year and modestly improved living standards for the nation's 100 million-plus inhabitants. Defense spending has been cut from 87 percent of the budget under the late President Sukarno to less than 3 percent, an extraordinary accomplishment for a government dominated by generals.

Indonesia has come a long way since the dark days of 1965. But the country still has a long way to go—economically and politically—if the Suharto regime is to achieve a peaceful transfer of power to genuine democratic government. The fate of the former Ayub Khan regime in Pakistan stands as a warning that democratic tokenism cannot preserve military rule indefinitely, even when combined with impressive economic accomplishments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Britain and the EEC

Rejection of an opportunity so favorable at so moderate a price would be a sort of suicide, a turning away from the challenge of life and a withdrawal into the supposed security of rigor mortis. Britain has always moved out in the world; has chosen to be an island from which development comes and not merely an island into which its citizens retreat. The white paper... marks the start of a new and much more promising phase in British history, a phase in which the British revive their own strength and prosperity in contributing to the collective strength and prosperity of Europe.

—From the Times, London.

That every historic choice implies challenge as well as opportunity is a cliché, but true. To take advantage of the Common Market means accepting risks. To refuse those risks, on the ground that Britain is unfit to face them, is defeatist. Given a determined government policy to promote growth during the approach to Europe and the transitional years, we can profit by entry and enjoy prosperity. Given also a determination by all the ten governments to provide democratic political union—without which the community will be a headless monster—Western Europe can begin to stand equal with the United States, the Soviet Union and China. And that, in the end, must make for a more stable and peaceful world.

—From the Guardian (London).

The British white paper (on the EEC) is a bold statement of faith and vigorously polemical, but British citizens who have been waiting for years for the official facts, figures and projections of advantage and disadvantage to help them make up their minds may find it a disappointing document. The political case is naturally not one capable of proof, but it is probable that it

will be rejected only by the out-and-out isolationists.

The proposition that Britain will be more secure inside the community than out of it and that it will have more influence in maintaining peace and promoting world development is obvious enough.

The practical question for Britons who believe there is more to life than political influence concerns the cost of entry.

On this question the White Paper is reticent.

—From the Sydney Morning Herald.

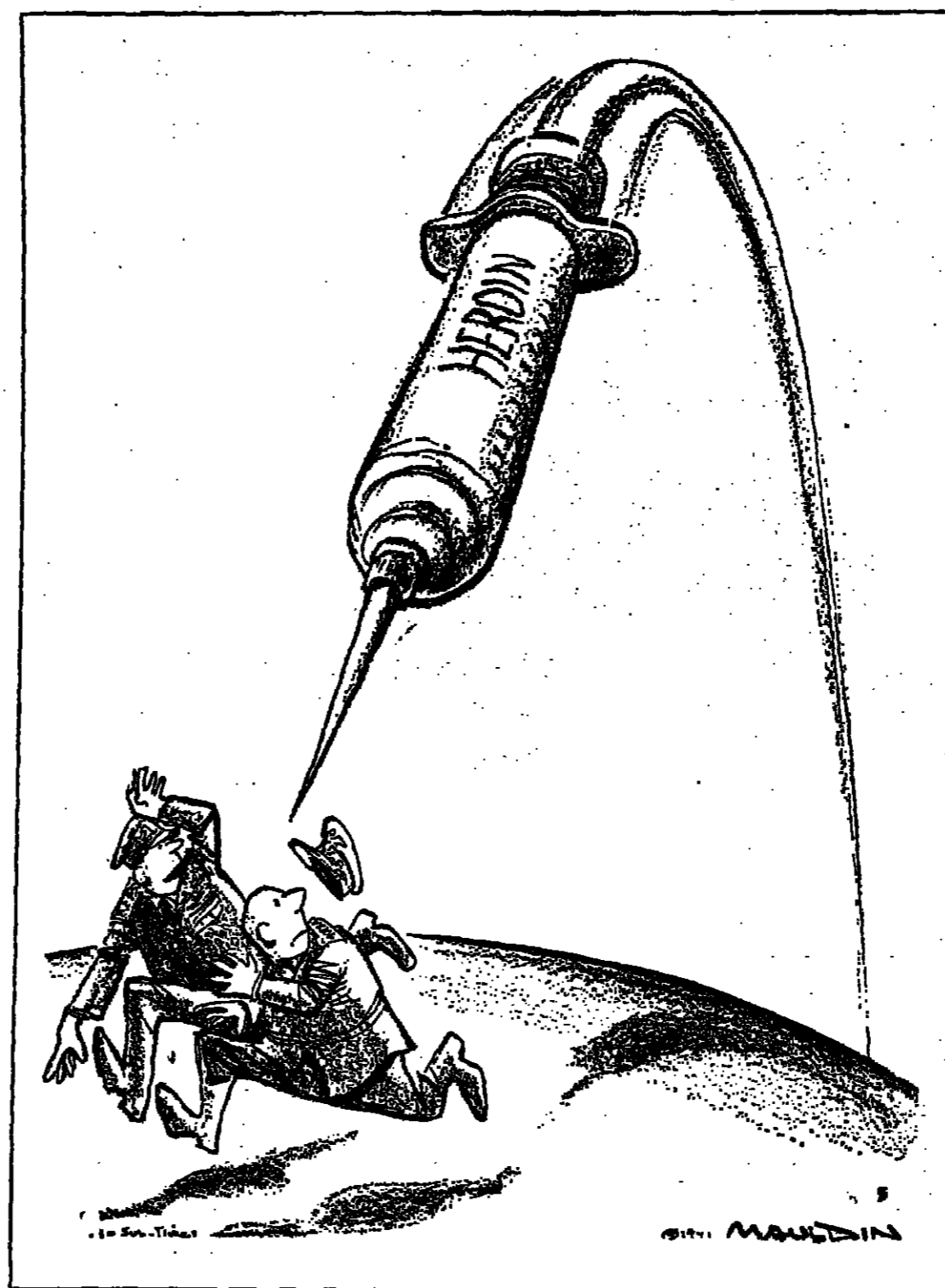
Communism in Africa

Communism in Africa, fostered by Russia, China and Cuba for disruptive ends, has its greatest chances where the less balanced and competent national leaders prefer "freedom fighting" campaigns against their neighbors to grappling with their own rampant domestic problems. Mr. Sekou Toure of Guinea, the unrivaled star turn in this particular act, times the periods of his most intense activity toward the liberation of his neighbors to coincide with internal upheavals in his own unhappy and seething country.

Senegal, which allows the Communist guerrillas the free run of its territory, including facilities for firing artillery batteries into Portuguese Guinea, has secured a meeting of the Security Council to consider her complaint of aggression against Portugal.

In East Africa, Tanzania seems to be drifting toward a similar situation with regard to Uganda by her continued support for President Obote and her refusal to recognize President Amin. Uganda, after repeated complaints of intrusions by Mr. Obote's supporters aided by the Tanzanian Army, (has) closed the frontier. At the other end of the Tamsan line, President Kaunda scorns the idea that Tanzania and Zambia are falling under Chinese influence. He is certainly wrong about Tanzania. He may soon be wrong about Zambia, too.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).



Warsaw and Moscow

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WARSAW.—Although mixed with some skepticism, both Communist and non-party leaders here now feel that the December crisis, far from heightening the danger of Soviet military intervention in Poland, served to set limits on Soviet power for the first time since the post-war construction of the Soviet empire.

Moreover, the view that the December crisis defined a new limitation on Soviet military power also has persuasive supporters among long-time Western experts here. In retrospect, then, the important lesson to be drawn from the workers' riots last December is not so much the danger of civil war and the toppling of the Gomulka regime, but rather that the December crisis found Moscow frightened by its own impotence.

When former party boss Wladyslaw Gomulka perceived both his party and his country crumbling around him on Dec. 14, his spontaneous reaction was to ask the Kremlin to intervene. Moscow's immediate response was a hard, flat no, followed by a strong message to the Polish Politburo to immediately reverse Gomulka's nationalist strategy and adopt a conciliatory tone to the raging workers.

Strictly Polish

The Soviets, in short, took the private line in their party colloquies in Warsaw that the crisis was strictly a Polish crisis, having nothing to do with the Russians.

But secretly, the Kremlin not only was frightened, it was agonizing over what to do. Reliable reports received here strongly hint that the Soviet general staff went into 24-hour-a-day meetings on Dec. 14, disappearing from all normal functions, as they figured the odds on military intervention.

When they learned that the Polish Army chief had resigned his post rather than follow Gomulka's order to fire on the workers, the Soviet military leaders drew the correct conclusion: if they intervened, the Polish Army might very well resist, backed by the workers and most of the population.

Soviet intervention under these bleak conditions would require nothing less than Soviet occupation of the most homogeneous, nationalistic, and largest country within the Soviet bloc, an occupation in hostile territory which might well be resisted every inch of the way.

Poland, in short, is no Czechoslovakia. Moreover, the workers' riots in Poland were anti-government, not anti-party. There was not, as there had been in the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, a problem of doctrinal deviation inside the Communist party. Incredibly bad economic planning, not political revisionism, was the cause of the crisis.

Conciliation

It was to prevent a bloodbath, whose repercussions would gravely damage the party, that led Moscow to counsel a conciliatory approach to the workers. But even with that, the Polish Communist party disorganized and atrophied at the top after 14 years of Gomulka, barely ratified Gomulka's replacement by pragmatic Edward Gierk in the crucial Dec. 20 Politburo vote.

Evidence of just how deep the Soviet interest was to prevent

continuation of the Gomulka regime, or its replacement by an even harder-line party boss, is abundant. Thus, had the vote gone against Gierk on Dec. 20, the Gierk faction (with full Soviet backing) would have called a meeting of the 125-member Central Committee to overturn the Politburo. Had that failed, a full-dress party conference would have been summoned to install Gierk.

Moscow, in other words was reduced to backstairs lobbying to prevent the December crisis from escalating beyond control. The Kremlin was a horrified spectator, not a principal actor

in that tragic and heroic December drama. The possibility of military intervention was circumscribed not only by the question of the Polish Army's "loyalty," but also by the fact that intervention would have been a dagger in the heart of the Soviet campaign for central European détente, a campaign intimately connected with the dangerous Soviet-Chinese border dispute on the Soviets' eastern frontier.

Hence the new limitation on Soviet power within the Communist bloc. Preventing any recurrence of a genuine workers' uprising here must now be a major Soviet objective.

Light in the East?

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS.—"The only practical American interest remaining in these negotiations is to get out with a degree of honor. This is probably the last chance to do it."

The comment came from a man deeply familiar with the course of the Vietnam peace talks and, therefore, without optimistic illusions. He said that hope—that limited hope—in the new Communist peace offer and the gloss put on it by North Vietnam's ranking figure here, Le Duc Tho.

For three years, through 120 stony meetings, the negotiators have failed to resolve any issue of substance. They have never really got down to negotiating. Why should the situation be different now?

The answer is that until now the issue on the table has been one on which neither side was genuinely prepared to bargain: the political future of South Vietnam. Successive American administrations have been committed to preserve the government in Saigon, the Communists to destroy it.

Talks Can Focus

But the talks could focus now on a question less profound and, therefore, more likely to be within the reach of negotiation. That is the Communist proposal for American withdrawal by a fixed date and the simultaneous release of prisoners—both without any prior political understanding.

In discussing that proposal separately, as an interview with Le Duc Tho made clear he envisaged, each side would have an urgent interest and a reason to bargain: the United States to get its prisoners out, the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese to be assured of an early and total American withdrawal.

Le Duc Tho gave an impression of considerable flexibility.

He indicated that the Communist timetable for withdrawal, by the end of 1971, was negotiable. He left open the possibility that American military aid to Saigon could continue. He said for the first time that, after an American exit, the Communist side would negotiate with the Saigon administration—so long as it was not headed by President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Many difficulties are still seen by American diplomats in the new proposal. It could be read as requiring an unacceptably sudden end to U.S. support of the South Vietnamese Army. It could exclude from the prisoner exchange Americans captured in Laos and Cambodia, and require the inclusion of civilian "revolutionaries" held in Saigon jails.

Legitimate Concerns

Those are legitimate concerns. The question is whether President Nixon will let them cloud the whole proposal with suspicion and, therefore, raise obstacles to negotiation, or whether he will treat it hopefully and seriously.

Some students of Mr. Nixon believe he will now revert to an old theme not mentioned lately: the demand for "mutual withdrawal" of both North Vietnamese and American forces from South Vietnam. That would effectively indicate a decision not to negotiate.

To take up the Communist proposal seriously, the President would probably have to announce a decision in principle to set a final withdrawal date—the date he has so far refused to take. Then he could test, in negotiations, Le Duc Tho's statement that after that decision the details of withdrawal and prisoner exchange could be "rapidly settled."

Mr. Nixon will have to choose his course quite swiftly, for he is under severe time pressure on the prisoner issue. The American public demand to "get the boys home by Christmas" is so strong that some think the President will in any case have to announce a final date when he makes his next scheduled troop withdrawal statement in November, if there has been no negotiated agreement by then.

A November announcement may be too late to bring the desired response—early release of all the prisoners. The Communists want the decision to come this summer, evidently hoping that it will

The Pentagon Papers Not the Whole Truth

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON.—A few months ago, the historians who are charged with writing the U.S. Army's history of the Vietnam war requested access to the 47-volume Pentagon study authorized by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. The request was denied.

Now that The New York Times, The Washington Post and other newspapers have published lengthy articles based on the Pentagon Papers, the Army historians will probably be given access. Nevertheless the incident is worthy of note. It illustrates the squeamishness and protectiveness of government offices and bureaus about the story of their involvement—and the extreme difficulty which confronts the American people in obtaining a full, fair and rounded history of the war.

The Pentagon Papers, valuable as they are to our knowledge of some of the estimates and decisions at the Department of Defense and elsewhere, tell only fragments of the whole story which the people deserve and the spirit of the times demands.

Only a Whisper

There is only a whisper in the Pentagon Papers of the decision-making and military and political action by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong—though this was a highly important determination of the action by the United States. Hardly anything is said of American public opinion, Congress, presidential politics or press reporting—all of which are fundamental elements of the story. Little is said about the military action in the field.

The authors of the Pentagon study, as is well known, did not have access to most of the record of White House decision-making—yet even the choice of specific bombing targets was discussed and sometimes decided at presidential level. The Pentagon authors do not appear to have had full access to the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency record.

Even within the Department of Defense, the McNamara-sponsored historians do not appear to have all the important papers. There is little indication, for example, that the authors of the study were allowed to see the important messages which flow-

ed in profusion between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Saigon command over the "back channel," a special intelligence communication system safe from the eyes of Pentagon civilians or anyone else other than the sender and addressee of messages.

Partial Picture

Quite apart from possible bias by the men who compiled the Pentagon Papers, it is clear that this single set of documents is far from the whole truth. Former President Johnson's forthcoming memoirs, valuable though they may be in portraying the view from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, are unlikely to satisfy the need for the complete story. And of the experience of the Army historians themselves, the military history of this war may be much less than fully revealed—and it will be decades before they are out, in any case.

The extraordinary crisis of confidence, resulting from the Vietnam war crises out for extraordinary action to make the full story available.

The best way to proceed, in my opinion, would be government sponsorship of an independent study by respected scholars, perhaps under the aegis of the American Historical Association. Prof. Joseph Strayer of Princeton, president of the association, and Prof. James MacGregor Burns of Williams, the historian of Roosevelt's wartime years, have told me in telephone interviews of their personal conviction that something should be done.

The scholars named to study the Vietnam war should be authorized access to all the relevant papers from all departments concerning Indochina from World War II through 1968. They should be instructed to produce within two years—by late 1973—a documented history of the U.S. Army's part in the war, to be published by the Government Printing Office together with the important documents themselves. The only deletions would be those which meet the test of "direct, immediate and irreparable damage" to the national and people.

This would only be a first step. At least, though, we would all be working and thinking from a full and common set of facts.

Letters

Monumental

Secretary Laird now tells us that we have to protect our military property in Vietnam. So, after spending \$1 million every 17 minutes in Indochina the Pentagon advises us after all these years that we must remain there in the interest of prudent accounting practice. If the administration had any

imagination it would select a centrally located site in that war-torn area, create and pile every last piece, tank and shell into one gigantic pile, and then the resulting sky-high monument could then be left to quietly corrode through the centuries, an appropriate monument to the arrogant bureaucrats who believed that their air-conditioned, jet-propelled weapons of war could stop determined people.

No single name for this blood-soaked Colossus. It is fitting enough to merit credit en masse. There is Sundry Bluff, Johnson, Fromonty, Rusk, DeLoe, Ryan, Galt, Hoover, Ravine, Cabot, Galt, Laird's Leap, some still in office and others on retreat, in backwater universities where they presume to lecture a new generation on the refinements of international affairs.

JAMES BOWEN,
Boia-Colombes, France.

Quarantine Law

I wish to confirm as exact Mr. Anthony Mann's statements (Letters, IET, July 3), concerning the quarantine of animals in Britain.

A few years ago, when Dr. Duly, the blind Rhodes scholar, arrived in England with his guide dog, Binnie, I was designated as the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association with whom to speak, to try and reduce the number of quarantines for animals coming into England.

My research resulted in the confirmation of Mr. Mann's statements, as well as the fact that animals bitten in certain parts of their bodies by a rabid animal often show no effect before six months.

The World Health Organization, concerned that there were no rabies in England, they also stated that vaccination against rabies is still not 100 percent sure.

I consulted several of the directors of quarantine kept and learned that each year several cases of rabies are discovered while animals are still in quarantine, and this in spite of previous vaccination against rabies. Having been undergone the painful treatment as the result of being bitten by a rabid dog, I must respect the efforts of the English in protecting their people against this dread disease.

Mrs. VIRGINIA OWEN,
Gassin, France.

Paper... Truth...

Pentagon Papers—XII: The Joint Chiefs Reply to McNamara

By Hedrick Smith

WHAT the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended in their Oct. 14, 1966, memorandum—and special intelligence gathering they largely succeeded in...

random, had generated alternative strategies to those put forward by the military commander. "From this time on," the Pentagon study comments, "the judgment of the military as to how the war should be fought and what was needed would be subject to question."

THIS IS the twelfth article in the International Herald Tribune of the New York Times series on a secret study made in the Pentagon of American participation in the Vietnam war. The study was prepared in 1967-68 by a large team of authors. It consists of 3,000 pages of analysis and 4,000 pages of supporting documents and covers nearly three decades of American policy toward Southeast Asia.

any of the three military regions north of Saigon, "the enemy can attack at any time selected targets... in up to division strength" of roughly 10,000 men.

Nguyen steel plant; for mining of rivers and estuaries and conducting naval barrages against the coastline up to the 20th Parallel.

artial Picture... increases the Hanoi and Haiphong... the steel plant... the thermal power plants...

Penetration efficiency specialists showed, Mr. McNamara said, that from 1955 to 1966 enemy losses increased by 115 per cent during a period in which friendly strength increased by 166,000, an increase of about 70 losses per 100,000 of friendly strength.

of defense," the study continues, "only to have a few inadvertent raids within the Hanoi periphery mushroom into a significant loss of world opinion support."

By Mr. Wilson's account, this was a "total reversal" of the offer Washington first authorized him to pass through Mr. Koyagi to Hanoi: a secret agreement under which the bombing would be stopped first, infiltration second and the American troop buildup third.

On March 22, the two Haiphong thermal power plants. On April 8, by relaxing the previous restrictions on raids around Hanoi and Haiphong, for raids against Kep airfield, the power transformer near the center of the city, for attacks on petroleum storage facilities, an ammunition dump and cement plant in Haiphong.

No Gains Seen By McNamara

He made a similar report on the air war. "At the scale we are now operating, I believe our bombing is yielding very small marginal returns, not worth the cost in pilot lives and aircraft."

Moderation By Johnson

"The hawks," of course, were primarily the military," the study continues, "but in wartime their power and influence with an incumbent administration is disproportionate. McNamara, supported quantitatively by John McNaughton, led the attempt to de-escalate the bombing."

No Insight Into Change

The sections of the Pentagon study available to The New York Times provide no insight into why Mr. Johnson's position changed suddenly.

Bundy Calls Raids Unwise

"The objective of our attacks on the thermal electric power system in North Vietnam was not... to turn the lights off in major population centers, but... to deprive the enemy of a basic power source needed to operate certain war-supporting facilities and industries."

U.S. Pledges GI Pullout

According to Mr. McNaughton's study, the President was determined to withdraw the 54,000 American troops from Vietnam "not later than the end of 1971, and ceases infiltration of the level of violence that existed in 1968."

Pole Seeks Talks in 1966

The one change in the air war that the President approved, the study shows, was an increase in B-52 sorties from 60 to 200 monthly, effective in February, 1967, as urged by Adm. Sharp and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Polk Seeks Talks in 1966

The study recounts that the Polish member of the International Control Commission for Vietnam tried to arrange for talks between American and North Vietnamese representatives in early December, 1966, in Warsaw.

U.S. Pledges GI Pullout

According to Mr. McNaughton's study, the President was determined to withdraw the 54,000 American troops from Vietnam "not later than the end of 1971, and ceases infiltration of the level of violence that existed in 1968."

U.S. Pledges GI Pullout

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ART IN LONDON

Lars Vilhelm Friberg, B. H. Corner Gallery, 34 Cathedral Place, Paternoster Square, London E.C.4, to July 13.

Famed in Sweden as an animal painter, an author and illustrator of natural historical articles and books, Friberg is having his first exhibition in England. It consists entirely of drawings and paintings of beasts and birds in the Swedish landscape.

Photocollage, Club dell'Arctura, 103 Kings Road, London S.W.2, to July 31.

rapher who also, for his own interest, from time to time practices sculpture. In the past two years however, he has evolved a system for treating his prints in such a way that they seem sculptured and three-dimensional. These are in no sense unlimited. For each work is a single and unique piece, on which he passes many weeks of work.

Henry Koehler, Wildenstein, 147

New Bond Street, London W.1, to July 16.

In the 12th century, the ordinary Britons were already gathering at Smoothfield to watch horse races; and by the 17th, King James I was clerk to the course at Lincoln, and King Charles II jockeyed against Mr. Elliott, Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and the Duke of Northmouth at Newmarket. It is strange, therefore, that so few contemporaries attempt to portray this longest-lived of English sports; and that in the present day the field is being swept by the American Henry Koehler, whose first London exhibition this is.

Janet Nathan, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 38 Chiltern Street, London W.1, to July 24.

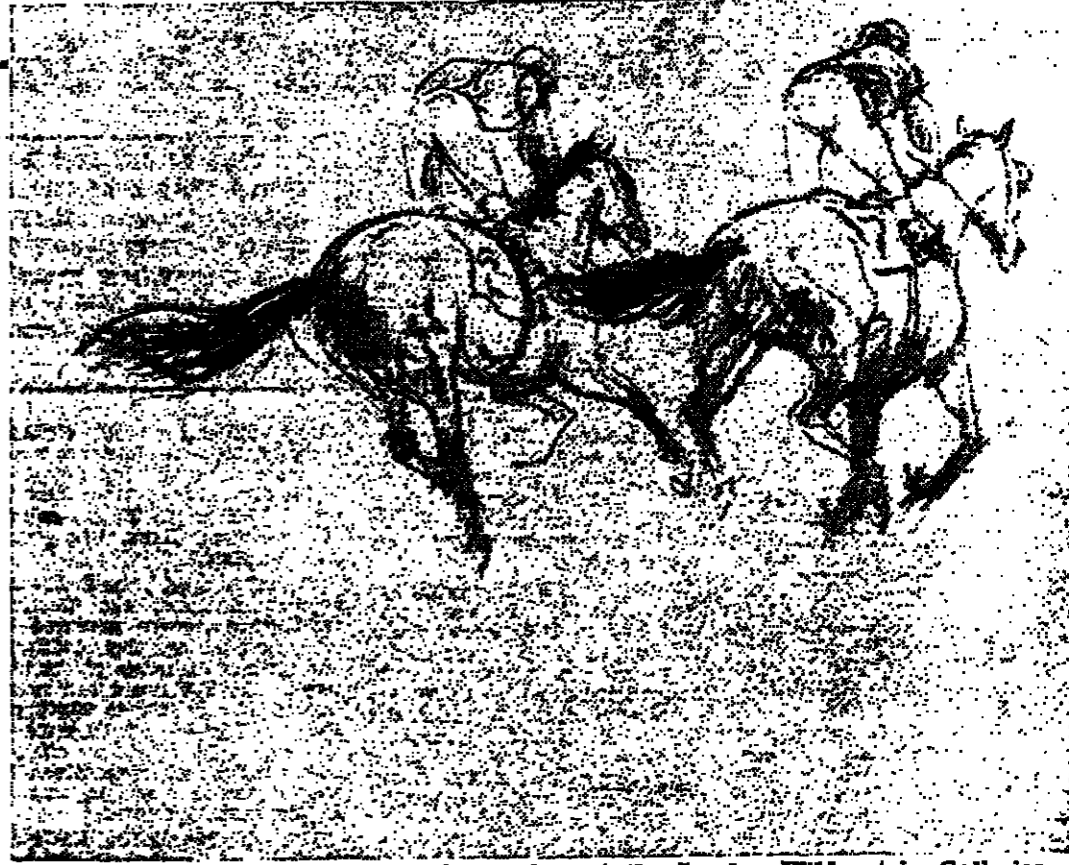
The artist, whose first one-woman show this is, works in the Turner/Impressionist tradition of swirling and suggestive pigment on paper and canvas. All are landscapes of a semi-abstract nature, and yet they have about them a precision, so that one

could, if one knew the river or the valley or the village, say "it is this village from this bend in the road" or "it is that valley by that clump of trees." Leaving the subject sufficiently ambiguous for the beholder to complete the dialogue of which the artist provides one half, Janet Nathan's first complete exhibition augurs well for her future.

Marcel Froust and his Friends, Ferrus Gallery, 9 Piccadilly Arcade, London S.W.1, to July 31.

Froust was one of the most visual of literary men. This exhibition is a small but delightful evocation of his life and times, portraying many of his friends, including some Parisian scenes, and comprising also work by some of his favorite artists. These latter included Jean Béraud, who acted as Froust's second in the only duel he fought, and who is represented by a small oil entitled "The Duel"; Hellier's portrait of Froust; Robert de Montesquiou, Anna de Noailles and the Duchesse de Grammont, a prototype for the Duchesse de Guermantes.

—MAX WIKES-JOYCE.



"Falling Up," by Henry Koehler is on view at the London Wildenstein Galleries.

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PARIS

Robert Muller, Galerie de France, 2 Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to Oct. 9.

Fifty sculptures by Robert Muller in iron, wood, bronze, marble and polyester that show, despite the variety of materials, an exceptional inner unity and density. Muller is a real sculptor and an important and mature artist. His works are non-representational (except for the suggestion of an elephant's trunk that emerges from one of them) and these more recent works have gained in firmness and security over the spikier, edgier works of the early '60s.

Max Ernst, Galerie Iolas, 196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to end of summer.

Ernst, like Picasso, having reached his 80s, seems to feel

that he has earned the right to stop pedaling. Free-wheeling, thanks to an acquired momentum, he has tossed off some lithographs and collages that are flip, elegant and compared to the earlier work in this style, uninteresting.

Vannot, Galerie Miramont, 19 Rue de Miramont, Paris 8, to end July.

Vannot is an excellent craftsman whose landscapes and interior scenes are manifestly inspired by the Dutch masters of the 17th century, witness the choice of colors, the composition and the lighting. Yet what he does is not purely imitative, he superimposes something recilinear upon the landscape and gives a rather suggestive and impressionistic intonation to the Dutch manner.

Max Bill, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue la Boétie, Paris 8, to July 31.

Painter, sculptor and architect Max Bill perpetuates the spirit of the Bauhaus. His present exhibition of paintings and sculptures is essentially geometric. All the works are done with the greatest economy possible. The paintings use large areas of white with a few lines of bright colors laid out geometrically. The point is either in the balance or in the interaction of the colors.

Gaudi, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to Sept. 27.

Antoni Gaudi was an architect with a tremendously convoluted baroque inventiveness and a whole style of architecture by himself.

The exhibition devoted to him is meager and chaotic, a collection of photographic enlargements set together at odd angles and impossible to piece together unless you buy and study the catalogue.

Petrified Wood of Arizona, Galerie Michel Cauboux, 16 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to the end of July.

This has nothing to do with art but it is an excellent opportunity to see some remarkably beautiful sections of trees from Arizona's petrified forest that flourished 180 million years ago. The stone has preserved the intricate texture of the wood and added colors of its own.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

SPAIN

Chillida, Sala Gaspar, 323 Consejo de Ciento, Barcelona, through July.

This is the first one-man exhibition of Chillida's work in Spain since 1954, and the impact is very different when his sculptures, drawings, collages and graphics are seen as a unit. Evolving from an architectural

base, he creates exciting tensions between spaces, which change the position of the viewer. Using warm beige marble, stainless steel, iron bars beaten into curves following through into new curves, Chillida achieves a balance and sense of lightness, of strength relaxed but not weighted. The marble wall sculptures are studies of simple forms made mysterious by the slight spaces separating them. The drawings, collages and graphics are like preparations for work in three dimensions without the strength of the sculptures.

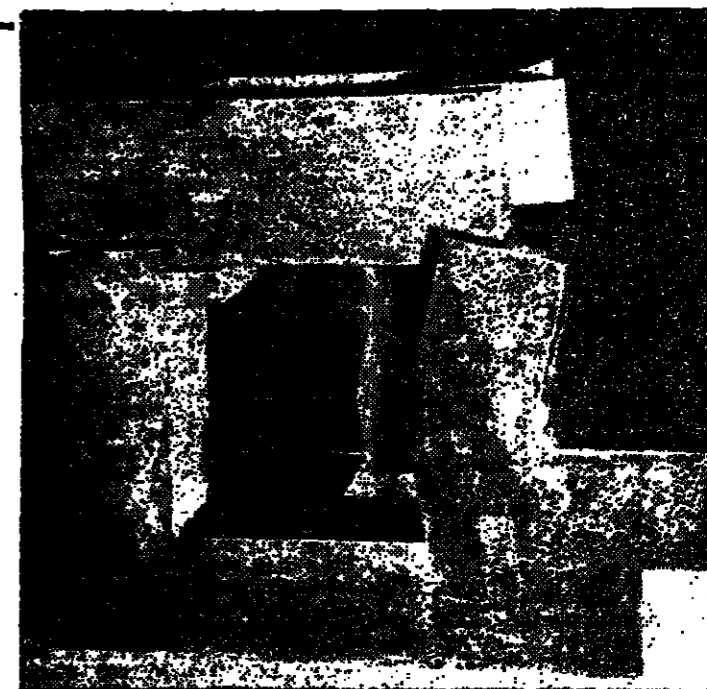
Rome

Lorenzetti, sculptures, Piazza Margana, Rome. Under the auspices of the fine arts and cultural problems department of the city of Rome, until July 28.

Another attempt to integrate modern sculpture in a historic setting fails? It's exactly the same way that it did a month ago in the same piazza (IET, June 15). Five abstracts of stainless folding steel sheets, painted with yellow, orange, or red patterns, come to life only when the neighborhood children play with or around them. In themselves, they look cheerful and like kites or Japanese paper foldings, but are also tiny and flimsy and relate to nothing around them, if not to a traffic sign also of painted thin metal. This time the issue is quite clear: There are indoor sculptors and there are outdoor sculptors. Indoor sculptors like Beverly Pepper, the first to show in the piazza, and Lorenzetti lack a feeling for public space, being long used to the totally different requirements of galleries. An outdoor sculptor also ought to be an architect. The most superb example of this happy combination—a perfect placement of a sculpture in a square about four hundred years younger than itself—is only half a minute's walk away—Michelangelo's Capitoline piazza.

Ellis Jacobson, Sala Pelaires, 63 Pelaires, Palma de Mallorca, through July.

An exciting and many-faceted example of the work of the American painter Ellis Jacobson, this exhibition includes abstracts, organic forms sensitively treated, disturbing heads and stapes, done in oil, collage and drawings. One small, mushroom-colored head has a haunting quality, a sensitive beauty. The color is exquisite, the drawings have sensuous depth and force. Jacobson has a vast diversity of possibilities to explore and choose from along with the technical ability to develop into a great painter, once the choice is made.



"Free Articulation," by Chillida is on view in Barcelona.

Bernardo, Palma de Mallorca, through July.

Urbino, a Belgian living in Mallorca, is very obviously Belgian in his subject matter and use of color. Reassigned old women sit and look down at their misshapen feet and strong,

work-hardened hands. Urbino is at his best in his drawing of lined faces—for he draws, rather than paints—there is no doubt that he comes from the land of Rembrandt. His work is fresh and clean.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARRY.

New York

A Show for a Forger's Work

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).—

Undaunted by several prison sentences, David Stein, whose skill as a forger of paintings helped him to unload hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of "masterpieces," is still plying his brush. A show of his latest works opened this week at the Wright-Kepburn-Webster Gallery here, and, as before, they bear a striking resemblance to canvases by Picasso, Chagall, Miró and Matisse.

But there is a difference. The paintings are not fakes but genuine Steins, signed "Stein, D." (for David). Each bears a careful label noting that they were done "in the style of" the various artists they imitate. And Peter Wright, a partner in the gallery, thinks that at prices ranging from

\$150 to \$750, they will sell like hotcakes.

"Now that they're identified as Steins, people seem to think it's fun to own them," he said. "We've had shows in our London branch, and they've sold out. Only the Steins sell, though." The works Stein does in his own style—very gloomy prison interiors—don't go at all.

Actually, the gallery started out with a Stein show last September. But a court action brought by State's Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, on the grounds that the paintings could eventually pass into the art market as originals, brought the exhibition to a halt. "Even so, in the 38 hours before we closed down, we sold 38 pieces out of 64," Mr. Wright said.

Bailing

The attorney general's attempt to stop the sale of the works was rejected by Judge Arnold L. Fein, who held there was no legal basis to bar sale.

An appeal to the state supreme court on June 25 brought the verdict that Stein, though a convicted forger, could sell his "in-the-style-of" paintings, provided he signed them with his own name.

After his conviction in 1968, Stein served a prison sentence here and then was deported to France, where he was arrested, convicted of forgery and sentenced to serve three years in prison in Paris and Toulouse. But, according to his wife Anne-Maria, who lives in Jersey City with their three children, his sentence was reduced to two years for good behavior, and he expects to be released next month.

The prison authorities in Paris and Toulouse have been very helpful in expediting Stein's work

to us, since they're trying to rehabilitate him," Mr. Wright said. He added that the former forger had only been allowed to work in pastels, since oil paints come in metal tubes. Prisoners are not allowed to have metal in their possession, and Stein's wife had even sent him metal-less Japanese brushes.

"I really don't know what he'll do when he gets out," said Mrs. Stein, who works in an art auction gallery here and has not seen her husband in two years. "Painting, probably. But he can't go on painting 'in the style of' much longer—that's just a fact. I don't know where he'll go with his own painting either. But he's talented in many directions."

She said that his deportation would prevent her husband, the son of a physician who lived and practiced in Paris, from ever returning up residence in this country again, although he could probably visit his children, all born in the United States.

Mr. Wright, whose gallery is primarily with the work theater and film designers, first approached about a show by John Anstee, editor of the London Daily Telegraph magazine supplement, which done a story on the forger.

Beethoven's Sonatas

All ten of Beethoven's set for violin and piano will be formed by Jacques Murgier-Mariann Bonnet on July 10 and 21 at the Orangerie of Châteaux de Sceaux near Paris. The concerts are in the program of the Salon Musical d'Été de Sceaux, from whom information concerning the summer program may be obtained at the Chateau de Sceaux (telephone 702-06-71).

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هكزامن الأهل

ART MARKET

Mood for Chinese Porcelains

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 9 (IHT).—The Tuesday sale of 18th-century imperial Chinese porcelains at Sotheby's turned out to be one of the most interesting events of the art market season.

This is partly attributable to the extreme rarity of imperial wares, dating from the 18th century. While thousands of plates and vases of all kinds, made especially for the Western market, were exported by China to Europe in the 18th century, Chinese wares seldom reached Europe. Of course, the sort of high quality wares made for palace use hardly ever found their way West.

Julian Thompson, director of Sotheby's Chinese department, says it is much easier to come across an imperial dish of the Ming period (roughly, 14th to 17th century) than a piece of equivalent quality made in the 18th century. So far as he could remember, only single pieces had occasionally found their way to auction, until Tuesday. But, he went on to say, "collectors had always been skeptical about them, because from the point of view of authenticity, 18th-century imperial porcelain is the most difficult of all fields."

Judging from prices, buyers had no misgivings on this occasion. No real comparison with previous auctions is possible since this was the first of its kind in the past ten years and perhaps the first ever to include whole series of imperial wares. But in absolute figures, the record is stunning.

World Record

A pair of famille rose bowls, decorated with a group of peonies in pink, lilac and shaded tones of blue and green, growing from blue rocks, broke the world record for 18th-century Chinese porcelain at £13,000. They were inscribed with the four character mark of Yung Cheng and can be compared to a well-known bowl preserved in Japan. Quite possibly, the buyer, J.T. Tai of New York, paid this fantastic sum because he was prepared as a con-

noisseur, steeped in Chinese culture, fully to appreciate the eminently Chinese feel of the so-called Ku Yieh-hsian style in which they are done, and, even more so, the calligraphy and content of the two poems on one side of each bowl.

But other huge prices were paid by people who were not emotionally so closely involved with things Chinese. Blust's gave £11,000 for a pair of small saucer dishes, each painted with two quail in a rocky landscape. As the catalogue pointed out, these two are strongly reminiscent of two others shown at the Oriental Ceramic Society's 1969 exhibition of the arts of the Ch'ing Dynasty and this too may have helped. But it cannot per se explain the price.

A few more examples. A rare vase painted in the same style as Mr. Tai's £13,000 bowl and inscribed with the four character marks of Chien Lung (Lot 253) fetched £5,500. This is remarkable because the jug had been restored and was described as such in the catalogue. The base, in particular, showed clear signs of repair. Although the piece came from the Charles Russell collection and has been illustrated by E.L. Hobson in his work on "Chinese Ceramics in Private Collections," this repair work under normal circumstances would have been a serious impediment to the work's fetching a high price.

Reasons

The list of high prices doesn't stop there. One famille verte bowl (Lot 185) rose to £2,500, a pair of famille rose butterfly bowls made £7,000, a saucer dish, sparsely decorated, was knocked down at £1,700, etc., etc.

In short, the better pieces made about four times as much as one

could have reasonably expected. There are several reasons that combined to produce such extraordinary prices.

The first, pointed out by Julian Thompson, is that on seeing not one or two, but 20 or 30 pieces of the highest conceivable quality, buyers recognized their perfection; any lingering doubts about authenticity were dispelled.

Another contributing factor is that, for the past two years, people who are not collectors but investors in the strict sense of the word, have taken to 18th-century art. They are ignorant of the usual trends and conventions and, once assured by their dealer-advisers that they need not have any fears, will give uninhibited orders. One could not but be struck by the fact that one single London dealer, the well-known Helen Glatz, presumably buying on commission, mopped up, with very few exceptions, the famille verte and famille rose imperial wares, however high the prices. It matters little whether the final buyers were investors or collectors. The point is that the attitude of investors has helped raise prices here as it has done for jade or snuff-boxes.

Then, there is a new climate of interest in Chinese wares in London. The auction attracted many of the curators from major U.S. museums: Sherman Lee, director of the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art; Fong Chow, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and John Pope, director of the Freer Gallery in Washington, D. C., one of the best-known scholars in the field.

Another factor contributing to the intense interest in porcelains is the current exhibition of Chinese wares organized by the Oriental Ceramic Society at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The



One of a pair of Chinese paste saucer dishes, which sold for £11,000 at auction at Sotheby's of London Tuesday.

committee includes scholars of international repute. The group has produced what I think is the most beautiful ensemble of Chinese pottery I have ever seen in a single place. The exhibition marks the 50th birthday of the society and is composed of pieces that have belonged to society members. It underscores the extraordinary standards of British collecting.

The exhibition certainly must have acted as an incentive at the sale. This is borne out by the

fact that some objects (not pottery) went for very reasonable prices at the same sale. An exceedingly rare and fine marble figure of a Buddhist priest, 41 inches high, dating to the 6th century, struck me as almost inexpensive at £3,200. A very good Tang gray stone head was hardly ravenous at £500. A reputed gilt bronze belt clasp, also Tang, was had for £55.



'Humanity,' by Portuguese artist Joao Nascimento, at the Cognes festival.

FRANCE: 'International' Festival

By Michael Gibson

COGNES, France (IHT).—The old town of Cognes between Antibes and Nice is crowned with a Renaissance chateau that once served as a permanent shelter for an all press and other public enlargements related to the cultivation of the olive, odd angles and in the past some rooms were set aside to exhibit the works of painters residing in Cognes.

thing up on its own initiative. The presence of works of lower quality does not mean that there are not others on a par with what can be found in major Paris galleries. On this level the exhibition reflects the potential of this age in which the artists' production has been to a great extent annexed by interior decoration.

Very few of these paintings actually confront the spectator with a vision and an attitude. They are either downright decorative or too self-conscious to be able to achieve this.

Decorative

Decorative: the single American entry of Jim Jenkins; the Brazilian, Amaral, who paints bananas; the Dutch entries, including that of Her Sanders representing a striped pillow on a striped mattress; the work of Spanish artists Pajardo and De Labra; (who got a prize); the post-Mondrian tablecloth designs of Finnish painter Goran Auguston; the coolly surreal romanticism of Italian Milva Magliana, and many others.

Such works manifestly have a place in our society for a variety of reasons. They bring a dash of color, a spiritually pale non-presence, an aseptic wit—factors which are not solely negative, depending how you use them or put up with them. But this is of the domain of interior decoration of the house or of the mind.

The two Greek entries of Zoumboulakis and Sarpali Zouli both express views of their country's political situation with highly simplified and allusive material that is intelligible and expressive in the immediate historical context. Zoumboulakis makes a statement that is somewhat broader, showing a shadowy humanity fading in front of a straight and empty road.

But the immediate intelligibility of such works sets them pretty much on an intellectual level and the satisfaction they procure is rather like that derived from a well-constructed publicity. Their order of intelligibility is rather soon exhausted after which there is no more substance left in them.

Visitors may well leave the exhibition rooms with a feeling of dissatisfaction, as though they had found in front of most of the paintings, a small sign saying "Out to lunch." This is partly the fault of the age but partly too that of the organizers, whose selection (or lack of it) is deficient in this respect.

The festival could be a success, but it will only be one when the organizers have art first and foremost in their minds and not at all the prestige of the municipality of Cognes.

Irrelevant

Irrelevant from the artistic point of view such as such a style of painting is being done in these countries if the work itself is not of a high quality. The intensity of the emotion that endows any artistic statement with its life and interest.

Theater in London

A Remarkable Study by Duras

By John Walker

LONDON, July 9 (IHT).—The in his dramatic schizophrenia, writes E.D. for he is in his "The Divided Self,"—there is a sense of his whole being in a state of tension. His outward behavior is a defensive system designed to immunize himself against the possibility of being engulfed by the other.

tioning of Claire Lannes. The author, having taken her characters from life into the theater, seems as anxious as her audience to discover the motive for an apparently pointless crime. Her inquisitor (Gordon Jackson) relentlessly leads the couple through 20 years of a joyless marriage but, inevitably, at the end we are still without an explanation for the murder, although we may be nearer understanding it.

On the Arts Agenda

Peter Hall, the former director of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre Company, has turned down the co-directorship of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, because of film and theater commitments. Hall, 40, was to have started five years in the post in September, sharing the artistic leadership with conductor Colin Davis.

"Anastasia," a new full-length ballet by Kenneth MacMillan, using music by Tchaikovsky and Bohuslav Martinu, and with sets and costumes by Barry Kay, will have its first performance July 22 by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden. Lynn Seymour is in the dual role of the real Anastasia and the woman who thinks she is. Svetlana Beriosova dances the Catarina. Antoinette Sibley plays a Maryinsky ballerina and favorite of the Czar, who will be danced by Derek Rencher, while the part of Rasputin will be taken by Adrian Grater. Subsequent performances will be July 23 and 30 and Aug. 2, 5 and 7, when the ballet season ends.

The Third European Chamber Music Week takes place in Salzburg July 11-17, with concerts each night in the Mirabell and the Residenz. Among the ensembles participating are the Janacek, Eöckert, Austrian and Munich Philharmonic Quartets, the Hungarian Wind Quintet, the Warsaw Piano Quintet, the Ber-

Italian Police Recover Art In Two Thefts

PADUA, Italy, July 9 (UPI).—Police said today they have recovered three paintings by an unknown 18th century artist which had been stolen June 12 from a church in the village of Torreglia Alta.

They said the paintings—showing the birth of the three Wise Men and the saints Sebastian, Rocco and Sabina—were found at the home of Riccardo Tassetto, 18. Investigators said he admitted stealing them. Police did not estimate the value of the paintings.

Meanwhile, in Salerno, police said they recovered 166 vases, bronzes, statuettes and other objects from the 4th, 5th and 6th centuries B.C. and 12 paintings from the 18th century, all stolen June 5 from the museum of an abbey.

The loot, covered with straw and leaves, was found in a hole under a railroad line. Police were optimistic about catching the thieves.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS Wally Findlay Galleries International New York - Chicago - Palm Beach - Paris 2 Avenue Matignon - Paris 8e

PARIS festival of arts featuring artists represented exclusively by our galleries SIMBARI, ARNAL, SEBIRE, LE PHO, VU CAO DAM, VIUDES, CANJURA, MICHEL-HENRY, ADICKES, KLUGE, JESSUP, CASSIGNI, ANDREOLI, GAYLE, FABIEN, ARDISSONE, NOVOA, ZEROLO, Ducaire, Pallicio, Seguin, Verdier, MAIK, OLLIVARY, ADAMOFF, POUCETTE, PAULEMILE PISSARRO, ARTHUR FILLON, ALEJO VIDAL-QUADRAS

PARIS GALERIE DINA VIERNY 36, rue Jacob Paris 6 548-23-18 CORNELIS ZITMAN CARACAS SCULPTURES JUSQU'AU 15 JUILLET

PARIS CENTRE D'ART INTERNATIONAL 99 Boulevard Raspail (6e) - 548.58.42 GEORGES BAUQUIER Paintings and Drawings Until July 15

PARIS denise rene max bill 124 rue la boetie paris 8

PARIS KNOEDLER 85 bis Fbg. St-Honore Tel: 255-39-78 ORIGINAL CONTEMPORARY PRINTS

PARIS GALERIE COLETTE DUBOIS 352 Rue Saint-Honore, 1er 755-78-00 CONTEMPORARY PAINTING

PARIS iris clert 28 February St-Honore - 255-28-05 THE MOST ADVANCED ART GALLERY IN THE WORLD

VIENNA Galerie ARMAND, Backert, 6, 27 28 St. Modern Austrian Art, Graphics. ROME MARLBOROUGH, 5 Via Gregoriana GROUP SHOW Gallery Artists ORBILCO 146 Via Salaria CALDER The 2001 Annibales, SCHNEIDER, Rampa, Bismarck, 18 MARIA LU

PARIS Paul Klee Paintings, Watercolors, Drawings and Graphics of the 70s Berggruen 70 Rue de l'Universite (7e) 222-02-12

PARIS GALERIE DE FRANCE 3, Fg. Saint-Honore - VIII ROBERT MULLER 50 SCULPTURES 1964 - 1971 28 JUIN - 9 OCTOBRE

LONDON O'NEILL GALLERIES 19th and 20th CENTURY PAINTINGS AT REALISTIC PRICES 25 Durr Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1

PARIS CARDO MATIGNON - 32, av. Matignon CHOCHON Gallery open Sunday evening.

LONDON WILDERSTEIN NERRY KOEHLER sporting paintings and drawings. Admission Free. Weekdays 10-5.30 p.m. Tues. 10-12.30. Until July 16, 1971. 147 New Bond Street, W1Y 0NZ.

LONDON LONDON ARTS GALLERY 22 New Bond St., W. 1 01-493 0646

LONDON LEFVRE GALLERY Mixed exhibitions of contemporary British and French paintings on view until end of September. Daily 10.30. Sat. 10.1-11. 30 Bruton Street, London W.1.

LONDON ASGER JORN Lithographs Etchings Woodcuts June 16th-July 10th

LONDON THE RED GALLERY 24 St. James's St. S.W.1 OLD MASTER PAINTINGS AND MASTER DRAWINGS

LONDON MARLBOROUGH FINE ART New Premises at 6 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. Members of the 20th Century including important works by: BACON, DUBUFFET, GOTTLIEB, KLEE, MAGRITTE, MAILLOU, PICASSO, STILL, etc. Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30. Until further notice.

LONDON - ZURICH ZURICH GIMPPEL & HANOVER 36 Claridenstrasse ACCROCHAGE LONDON GIMPPEL FILS 50 South Molton Street, W. 1 ERICH HAUSER MADRID

VIENNA galeria vandres Dos Ramon de la Cruz, 26 Madrid Tel: 255 30 75 EROTIC ART IN SPAIN NOW BARTOLOME, SEA, BERROGAL, RECHTOLD, CLAUDIO BRAVO, CARALLERO, CAZOGAR, I. CASTILLO, CERRINO, CUDART, DALL FARRERAS, GIRALT, GORDILLO, GUDOVART, HERNANDEZ, PUJOL, JARDIEL, MARYAN, MILLARES, ORELLANA, PICASSO, FORC, G. PRIETO, RIBERA, SAUDA, SERRANO, TAPIES, SENEN URBIA, URCOLO, RAUL VALDIVIESO, ZUSCHI, etc. Until September 11th

BASEL GALERIE D'ART MODERNE, BASEL RITTBERGER 2 ALICIA PENALBA Sculptures. Galeria Juana Mordo, S.A. Spanish Modern Art Through July; Collective Show Villarroca 7, T. 223-11-72, MADRID

AMERICA Francis, Kline, Louis Rothko, Stella, Still EUROPE Bacon, Dubuffet, Ernst Miro, Poliakoff, Vasarely GALERIE BEYELER, BASEL

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

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FOUR AUX ANTIQUAIRES 21, Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 2e. Tel: 33-1-43-43-48

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Main table of New York Stock Exchange trading, listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes sections for 1971 Stocks and Bonds, and 1970 Stocks and Bonds.

INDUSTRIALS

Table of industrial stocks including companies like Alcoa, Amstar, and others, with price and change data.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock market data, listing various Canadian stocks and their prices.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund performance, listing fund names and their respective values.

High Low Last Change

Table of high, low, last, and change prices for various securities.

High Low Last Change

Table of high, low, last, and change prices for various securities.

High Low Last Change

Table of high, low, last, and change prices for various securities.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal stock market data, listing various Canadian stocks.

European Markets

Table of European market data, listing various international stocks.

Amsterdam

Table of Amsterdam stock market data.

Brussels

Table of Brussels stock market data.

Milan

Table of Milan stock market data.

Düsseldorf

Table of Düsseldorf stock market data.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table of foreign stock indexes, including indices for various countries.

Offshore Fund and Bank Investors

Text describing offshore fund and bank investors, mentioning a serious group of investors forming an action committee.

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Dollar Drops to Floor Level in Paris as Bank Intervenes

By Jack Abouf
PARIS, July 9 (AP-DJ)—The dollar dropped to the floor level today for the second time in a week...

3.3 Billion Left Germany in Five Weeks

PARIS, July 9 (AP-DJ)—The flow of capital from West Germany in the period June 2 through July 8 amounted to \$3.3 billion...

Mr. Emminger was talking to reporters at the end of the two-day meeting of working party...

Capital went to U.S.
A large part of the capital that West Germany sent to the United States...

While official sources declined to comment, private bankers continued to dispute the possibility of a reversal of the trend in the U.S. official settlements account...

Mr. Emminger said there were "discussions" at the Paris meeting...

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Chrysler Trucks to Cost More

Chrysler Corp. has tentative plans to increase prices more than 5 percent on 1972 model trucks...

Citroën Hispania-SEAT Talks

Exploratory talks between Citroën Hispania and Soc. Española de Automóviles de Turismo (SEAT) on possible cooperation have been under way...

Gulf Oil Joint Canadian Venture

Gulf Oil of Canada and its parent, Gulf Oil Corp., are planning a five-year joint exploration program in the Arctic and off eastern Canada...

Major U.S. Banks Report Sharply Lower Earnings

Several major New York banking concerns are reporting sharply lower second-quarter earnings...

Other Reports
Owens-Corning Fiberglass
Second Quarter
Revenue (millions) 137.7 120.9

Bank of Calif.
1971 1970
Profits (millions) a-3.15 a-3.65

Cleveland Trust
1971 1970
Profits (millions) a-8.07 a-7.37

Crocker National
1971 1970
Profits (millions) a-8.51 a-7.63

Nat'l Bank of Detroit
1971 1970
Profits (millions) a-17.37 a-18.93

National City, Cleveland
1971 1970
Profits (millions) a-10.47 a-9.39

First Half
1971 1970
Profits (millions) a-1.71 a-1.49

Second Quarter
1971 1970
Profits (millions) a-1.27 a-1.37

First Half
1971 1970
Profits (millions) a-1.71 a-1.49

Second Quarter
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1971 1970
Profits (millions) a-1.27 a-1.37



Boeing Co.'s New Long-Range Jet. Boeing is planning a new long-range commercial jet, called the 747, which may approach the speed of sound and fly more than 100 miles an hour faster than the 707.

Nickel Strike in Rhodesia Reported

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment's nickel-copper strike at Shangani in Rhodesia is bigger than the Poseidon find in Australia...

Watney Bids for Truman Hanbury

Watney Mann Ltd., one of Britain's major brewery firms, made a bid for Truman Hanbury Buxton & Co., another well-known brewing firm...

Nixon Feels Economy Is Strengthening

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 9 (Reuters)—President Nixon still feels that the economy is gaining strength and developing momentum...

Italy 'Clarifies' Decree on Shoes

ROME, July 9 (AP-DJ)—Italy has not placed mandatory limits on shoe exports to the United States...

Production at Ekofisk Resumes After Delay

STAVANGER, Norway, July 9 (Reuters)—Test production of oil was resumed today at the Phillips Petroleum group's Ekofisk well in the North Sea...

Signal Cos. Plans Oxy Shares Sale

LOS ANGELES, July 9 (AP-DJ)—Signal Cos. plans to divest itself of its entire stock interest in Occidental Petroleum Corp. through a secondary public offering...

Young & Rubicam-France, Subsidiary of the American Advertising Firm, Has Named Jean-Claude Boulet to the Post of President

Paris, July 9 (AP-DJ)—Young & Rubicam-France, subsidiary of the American advertising firm, has named Jean-Claude Boulet to the post of president...

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Price Index In U.S. Rose 0.4% in June

Tenth of a Percent Over May Increase

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP-DJ)—The seasonally adjusted wholesale price index rose 0.4 percent in June after climbing 0.3 percent in May...

The seasonally adjusted industrial commodities index rose 0.3 percent in June after rising 0.4 percent the previous month.

Price advances in this category were widely scattered and no commodity group exerted dominating influence.

Machinery equipment prices rose against the previous month's advance. Farm products and processed foods and feeds prices rose a seasonally adjusted 0.4 percent at the wholesale level to reverse the previous month's 0.2 percent decline.

The wholesale price level for consumer finished goods edged up one-tenth of a percent on the seasonally adjusted basis after adding 0.4 percent in May.

On the crude basis, this index increased 0.4 percent against a 0.6 percent May rise.

The seasonally adjusted rate for consumer goods, excluding food, showed no change in June after climbing 0.4 percent in May.

During the half-year from December, 1970, to June, 1971, the all-commodities wholesale price index rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.9 percent compared with a 2.2 percent rate of advance in the second half of 1970.

In the same period, the adjusted industrial commodities index advanced at a 4.1 percent rate against a 2.4 percent rate of annual increase in the previous half.

Retail Chains Gain
NEW YORK, July 9 (AP-DJ)—Major retail chain stores, for the fourth consecutive month, registered strong sales gains in June, buttressing evidence that consumers have begun spending more.

Sears Roebuck and Co., the largest U.S. retailer, reported that sales for the five weeks ended July 3 were 11.8 percent higher than a year ago.

The increase brought the year-to-year gain for the 22 weeks ended July 3 to 7.3 percent. Sears said the percentage increase for June was the largest since May, 1968, and reflected strength in all sections except the Pacific Coast.

J.C. Penney Co., the second-largest U.S. merchandising chain, posted a 15.4 percent increase for the five-week period ended July 3. The performance was the best since last November, except for a 14.7 percent rise in April sales.

The June increase put Penney's sales gain for the 22 weeks of the current year 11 percent ahead of year-earlier results. June sales for S.S. Kresge Co., the fast-expanding mass merchandiser, rose 25.4 percent, costing the year-to-year sales gain for the 22 weeks to 22.3 percent.

Mr. McCracken said it would be "highly irresponsible" for the government to add still more stimulus in an effort to make up the GNP shortfall in the second half of the year.

A statement by the council to the Joint Economic Committee also rejected, in almost scornful terms, any effort at a broad "incomes policy," such as a wage-price review board, aimed at voluntary control of private price and wage decisions.

Mr. McCracken gave the first official re-estimate of the condition of the budget in light of congressional actions and other events. He said it was "already budget more expensive than the budget that was submitted in January." Without giving details, he cited the following developments:

• Congressional action, presumably the postponement of an increase in Social Security taxes, has reduced revenues by about \$2 billion.

• Action on the spending side of the budget has already added \$3 billion to estimated fiscal year 1972 outlays, with most actions on appropriations and other bills affecting spending still not completed.

• The budget "uncontrollables"—welfare, farm subsidies, veterans' benefits and Medicare—will "necessarily" run nearly \$2 billion higher in outlays than had been estimated.

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AT&T Leads in Volume As N.Y. Prices Gain

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT)—Strength in American Telephone was a market feature today as stock prices edged ahead to round out a week of modest but steady gains.

AT & T, ringing the bell as the day's volume leader, gained 1 to 466 3/8, its best price of the session. Yesterday, the nation's most widely-owned stock traded at times only 1 1/4 above this year's low price of 44.

Wall Street analysts attributed today's surge in AT & T to the fact that rights in the current financing expire next Monday. It takes 20 rights plus \$50 to buy one share of the new convertible preferred in what adds up to a \$1.375 billion offering.

The recent weakness in telephone's common stock, brokers noted, reflected some switching of commitments into the new preferred with its higher yield.

The Dow Jones industrial average, still chafing through the 900-point area of heavy technical resistance, rose on the charts, rose 0.81 to 801.80. It was slightly higher throughout the session.

Greyhound, continuing to run high on the active roster, climbed 5 8 to close at 23 3/4—its highest price of the year. The stock has benefited this week from analyst recommendations and expectations of improved earnings.

International Nickel, the biggest loser among the 15 most active issues, tumbled 13 8 to 347.8. A recent depressant has been the delay in the proposed start of the company's huge nickel-mining project in New Caledonia.

In typical fashion for a pre-weekend summer session, volume slackened to 12.54 million shares from yesterday's 13.22 million. Assumedly, the most actively traded issue, gained 1 3/8 to 23 3/8. The company reported higher fiscal 1971 earnings recently and has Canadian oil interests.

Amex Stands
On the American Stock Exchange, prices edged higher in moderate trading with the exchange index adding 0.08 at 25.83. Assumedly, the most actively traded issue, gained 1 3/8 to 23 3/8. The company reported higher fiscal 1971 earnings recently and has Canadian oil interests.

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Neuwirth International Fund ranked highest in 1970 out of over 760 worldwide equity funds surveyed. Reports Fund Guide International

Table with financial data for various funds, including columns for fund name, assets, and performance metrics.

Advertisement for Nelson International, featuring a table of vehicle models and prices, and contact information for the company.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of International Funds with columns for fund name, price, and other details. Includes sub-sections like 'ADVERTISING', 'CAPITAL GROWTH', and 'CREDIT FUNDS'.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices for July 9, 1971. Lists various commodities like wheat, corn, soybeans, and their prices.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Large table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections like 'Continued From Page 10', 'LIVE BEEF CATTLE', and 'SHELL EGGS'.

SECURITY BROKERS, DEALERS. Recently formed \$100,000,000 U.S. OIL CORP. seeks reputable dealers to sell its shares in Middle & Far East, South America and Europe.

AMERICAN INCOME PROPERTIES. A corporation investing primarily in income-producing properties. Shares \$9.12.

What Action On These 70 LOW PRICED STOCKS? Many of the low priced stocks listed below, selling from \$5, \$10, \$20 to \$40—can make gains on the next rally, while others appear as unfavorable buys at this time.

70 LOW PRICED STOCKS? List of 70 low-priced stocks with their names and prices. Includes sub-sections like 'Dow Jones Averages', 'New Highs and Lows', and 'Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.'.

Jobs. If you're looking for a job, then look first in the Classified ad section of the Herald Tribune. All kinds, every day. And don't miss our famed "International Executive Opportunities" feature, which is published every week in the Tribune.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Main table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections A through H.

Table of international stock exchange trading, including columns for stock names, prices, and volume.

Table of international stock exchange trading, including columns for stock names, prices, and volume.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table listing international bonds traded in Europe, including bond names, yields, and prices.

Advertisement for THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES, featuring the headline 'How to start benefiting from investment management with as little as \$5,000'.

Advertisement for PACIFIC-WEST INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION, featuring the headline 'PRICE TODAY \$13.62'.

Advertisement for ELLIS G. ZUERCH, featuring the headline 'One Dollar' and listing various international currencies and exchange rates.

Advertisement for CARIBICO GROWTH FUND N.V., featuring the headline 'The IDS presents and recommends: CHOOSE THE INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL FUND WHICH INCREASED YOUR CAPITAL 22% SINCE JANUARY 1, 1970'.

PEANUTS
R.C.
LIL ABNER
BEEBLE BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZ SAWYER
WIZARD of ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
FOCUS
RIP KIRBY

PEANUTS
7-10

R.C.
7-10

LIL ABNER
7-10

BEEBLE BAILEY
7-10

MISS PEACH
7-10

BUZ SAWYER
7-10

WIZARD of ID
7-10

REX MORGAN M.D.
7-10

FOCUS
7-10

RIP KIRBY
7-10

BLONDIE

BLONDIE
7-10

DENNIS THE MENACE
7-10

BOOKS

DISCRETIONS

By Mary de Rachewitz. Atlantic-Little, Brown, 207 pp. Illustrated, \$3.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

In 1925, Ezra Pound's mistress, Olga Rudge, bore him a daughter and she was put to board at a peasant's farm in the Tyrolean village of Gais. The farm was a haven for unwanted children, Johanna and Jacob Marcher had no children of their own—two had been stillborn—but in addition they reared 16 children. Nine of them were abandoned by peddlers, vagabonds, beggars and whores; the rest came from sick or widowed relatives. The Marchers were surprised, therefore, when Mary's parents continued to send money, even more surprised when they came to visit.

The author of "Discretions" never speculates on why she was left with the Marchers. Though Pound could not have married Olga Rudge—he was already married—they did live together and presumably the child could have lived with them. As far as one can make out, Miss Rudge—a concert violinist—did not care to have her. In any case, the farmer and his wife gave her enough security to enable her to forgive Pound and love him unconditionally.

"Discretions" is a curious piece of writing. The style reflects both the peasant farm and the famous poet. Of the two, the first is the more successful. Though she is now an established translator and a prize-winning poet in her own right, Mrs. Rachewitz still sounds like the little girl with the blond braids when she tries to describe the great Herr, as he was known in Gais. And this naïveté is the best thing about her book. However, we feel about Pound's poetry and his politics. It's fascinating to see him as a father.

When she was 13, Mary went to live with her parents in Venice. In spite of their long separation, Pound seems to have been very affectionate. Together they sat through Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" not once but twice. They saw a Tarzan film too, but it was Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire who made the greatest impression on Pound. Though he was then in his 50s, he danced all the way home, advising Mary to join in and "get nimble."

He taught her tennis, which he played very well, and when she reached her late teens, he tried to teach her grace. She moved too heavily; her feet still belonged to the farm. With a broomstick, he tried to show her how to fence. "One two, keep your back straight, knees apart, down down." Her face had that little expression; she ought to learn how to smile, to move her facial muscles. Her father demonstrated, making the most extraordinary grimaces. To perfect her knowledge of Italian and poetry, he gave her the almost impossible job of translating the Cantos.

There are only occasional glimpses of his more controversial image, nothing of his anti-Semitism. We do come across his peculiar idea fix about money, what he called the "baking money. When he was angry by young poets' eagerness about their work or his own pull out a 10-lira note and read the fine print. What, meant? What did it say? They understood the note money, they could not stand or write good poetry.

In 1933, Mussolini's Pound, who had already written a copy of the "Thirty One" books that needed immediate translation into Italian for the understanding between two nations. It included the letters of John and Henry and Thomas Jefferson, as well as a number of essays by William Carlos Williams, the American. Grath, years later, Pound went to the United States to do as much as Roosevelt, but was turned and had to content himself with trans-Atlantic exhortations from the Italian radio.

DENNIS THE MENACE

DENNIS THE MENACE
7-10

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AMLET
SEREH
PREMET
HOIBSY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers Monday

*NO WONDER THEY ALL LOOK SO SKINNY!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AMLET
SEREH
PREMET
HOIBSY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers Monday

Yesterday's Jumbles: ALIVE MONEY PALATE BEFALL

Answers Prominent, and incompetent—"NOT-ABLE"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

STIR CRAZY—By Edward J. O'Brien

CROSSWORD PUZZLE
STIR CRAZY—By Edward J. O'Brien

ACROSS
1 Postal items: Abbr.
2 Decline
3 Filipinos
4 Balaeny: Abbr.
18 Sheet for electricity
19 Teacher's org.
20 Glowey paints
21 Teacher's sounds
22 62481, 71103, 82402, etc.
24 Truck manufacturer
25 Fosses
26 Finner
28 Sicily slang
29 More pleasant
30 "Life — an empty dream!"
31 Tuscaloosa
32 Innate's song
33 Wrong
34 Roman god
40 Jannings
41 Whales
42 Variable snow
43 Ziegfeld
44 Sarcasmic telegram
45 Riboflavin: Abbr.
46 Western state: Abbr.
49 In Gaelic: Lat.
51 Wing
52 cat
54 Rice-field vehicle
57 Golf's Finner
58 NFL medal
61 "I'm doing well..."
62 Red guards
64 "Master..." (Jesus's question)

DOWN
1 Toadfish
2 "heart shell" be called
3 Antagonism
4 Laper
5 Lemon color
6 Independence monogram
7 "as... as lovely as..."
8 "fl"
9 Ancient film
14 Pronoun
22 Star, in English
23 Star, in English
26 Innate's side of the story
27 "I'm doing well..."
28 Spanish suite, Abbr.
34 "harrel!"
36 Condo
37 "I'm doing well..."
38 Gas: Prefix
39 Black Maria
40 "I'm doing well..."
42 Las Vegas area
43 Corded fabric: Var.
44 Nevada
45 Chem. compound
46 Wander
47 Allen and Lawrence
48 Convicted
49 "I'm doing well..."
50 Pretenses
51 "I'm doing well..."
52 "I'm doing well..."
54 Day: Abbr.
55 "I'm doing well..."
56 "I'm doing well..."
57 "I'm doing well..."
58 "I'm doing well..."
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60 "I'm doing well..."
61 "I'm doing well..."
62 "I'm doing well..."
63 "I'm doing well..."
64 "I'm doing well..."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1. TROUBLE
2. SILENT
3. BROTHER
4. BROTHER
5. BROTHER
6. BROTHER
7. BROTHER
8. BROTHER
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61. BROTHER
62. BROTHER
63. BROTHER
64. BROTHER

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom right of the page.

Huan-Lu, Jacklin Trail by 1

Trevino Takes Lead in Birdie Finish

By Fred Tupper

SOUTHPORT, England, July 9 (UPI)—Lee Trevino leads the 1971 British Open by a stroke from Tony Jacklin and Liang Huan-Lu with the rest of this distinguished field scattered behind them.

with the adulation of this crowd of 17,200 thundering in his ears. "I do exactly my best," said Liang, "so thank you."



SHOWING THE WAY—Lee Trevino points leg and golf club in direction of 18th hole after scoring an eagle in second round of British Open.

Jacklin Crowd It was inevitable that the crowd would try to clap Jacklin home, "but it is very rude to cheer and yell when I miss," said Trevino, who was paired with Tony. Their favoritism was there for all to hear and Trevino was obviously upset during the

to sort out his problems with coach John Jacobs, the man who tutored the British Walker Cup team to victory.

Record Round The course record was snatched by 6-foot 6-inch Peter Costerhuis, a 23-year-old British pro who is attached to a club in Fiji that is not yet built and where Peter has never been. The giant hit the ball with such power that his card read as if he were playing a pitch-and-putt course. Costerhuis had a 68 and has come out of the rack to be at 213 with Roberto de Vicenzo, the 1967 Open champion, and 19-year-old Dale Easter, the South African former Nicklaus and an indifferent afternoon. He was four under par on the first four holes the first day and 50 holes later he had picked up only one other stroke, a birdie on the 18th tonight.

Masters champion Charles Coody holed a sand wedge shot from 70 yards for an eagle on the 18th for his 70 and 1970 FGA champion Dave Stockton had a solid 68 in his first British Open.

THRU-ROUND LEADERS

Table listing golfers and their scores for the first four rounds. Lee Trevino is at the top with a score of 213.

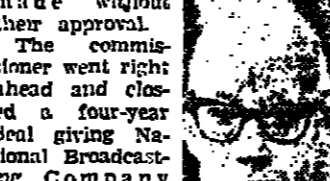


BATTY AISLE—Jim Bottoms, an outfielder for the Pittsfield (Mass.) Senators of the Eastern League, and Donna Jean Allwine spend their time between games of a doubleheader getting married.

RED SMITH

Flawed Diamond

EVEN before Bowie Kuhn set out to negotiate a new network television contract for major league baseball, the players put both him and the TV brass on notice that they would not be bound by any agreement made without their approval.



Red Smith

the players have a vested right to a share of radio-television revenue. The players insist that they do, not only because they are the actors without whom there could be no show, but also on the ground that historical precedent has acknowledged their right.

Before the first pension plan was established in 1947, baseball's only revenue from a network was for radio rights to the World Series. Of this, 60 percent went into the players' share of World Series swag, with 40 percent for the owners.

It was pointed out at the time that although Kuhn's announcement made no mention of the players' rights, he would not be able to deliver game one on the contract until the players were satisfied.

Now the players have filed an unfair labor practice charge with the National Labor Relations Board because their employers, far from seeking their approval of the TV pact, have told them the financial details are none of their business. The players have been getting \$5,450,000 over the year; that's \$21,800,000 over four years; and they're told it's none of their business.

Chances are he's right. Bowie Kuhn is a lawyer. He takes his advice from lawyers. And whenever a dispute arises the lawyer instinctively says, "Let's take it to law."

This is why virtually all employer-employee relations these days are conducted in an atmosphere of crisis. "Admit nothing," the lawyer says. "Concede nothing. Agree to nothing. Tell 'em nothing. Make them prove their case."

At the bottom of the current dispute is the question of whether

Browns' Coach Makes First Cuts: Hair

CLEVELAND, July 9 (UPI)—The book before the start of training more obscure, new coach Nick Skorich also. It came out clear that 1971 will be a year of more work and less hair for the Cleveland Browns.

take their laps. At the end of the meeting, he said the team was probably in the best condition ever for that time of year.

Smith Beaten by Santana BASTAD, Sweden, July 9 (UPI)—Mamuel Santana of Spain ousted ailing Wimbledon runner-up and top-seeded Stan Smith, of Pasadena, Calif., from the 165,000-kronor (\$39,000) Swedish Open tennis tournament.

delphia Eagles. He lasted three years and was fired after two successive losing records.

Eichelberger Has Two-Stroke Lead MILWAUKEE, July 9 (AP)—Dave Eichelberger used deadly approaches and an unerring put to lead in the first round of the \$125,000 Greater Milwaukee Open golf tournament.

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As Orioles Win

F. Robinson Blasts Way to 2,500th Hit

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPI)—Frank Robinson had a nice flair for a significant occasion. Last night, needing one hit to reach the 2,500 plateau, he achieved that level with a three-run homer as the Baltimore Orioles romped to a 7-3 triumph over the Washington Senators.

Robinson, who will be 36 on Aug. 31, became the 43d player in major league history to compile 2,500 hits. Among active players, only Henry Aaron, Willie Mays, Roberto Clemente, Al Kaline and Eric Banks have more hits.

Robinson's homer was his 13th of the season and the 48th in his 15 seasons in the majors. It drove home the final three Baltimore runs in the fifth inning as Mike Cuellar won his 13th game and his 11th in a row. The left-handed screwball pitcher has not been defeated since May 9 when he lost his only game of the season.

Cuellar pitched strongly despite being involved in an auto accident on Monday night. He scattered six hits and at one time, retired 14 batters in succession.

Royals 2, Brewers 1 Two errors and Tommy Harper's single in the third inning provided the necessary runs for a 2-1 Kansas City victory over Milwaukee. Kansas City's Fred Patek and Paul Spittorff, the pitcher, committed errors to put runners at second and third before Harper delivered them.

Red Sox 5, Indians 3 Bob Montgomery hit his first home run of the season with two out in the ninth inning to give the Boston Red Sox a 5-3 victory over Cleveland. The substitute catcher's blast followed a single by Billy Conner off Vince Colver at the Red Sox overcame a 3-0 Indian lead.

Kaline Named To All-Stars BOSTON, July 9 (AP)—Al Kaline of the Detroit Tigers was named to the American League All-Star team for the 17th time and Harmon Killebrew of the Minnesota Twins for the 13th yesterday as manager Earl Weaver completed his squad for next Tuesday's night game with the National League in Detroit.

Catcher Bill Freehan of the Tigers was chosen for the eighth time, while Washington slugger Frank Howard was picked for a fourth appearance as the Senators' only representative.

Thursdays named were catcher Thurman Munson of the New York Yankees, infielders Lee Cardenas of the Twins, Cooles Rojas of the Kansas City Royals and Bill Melton of the Chicago White Sox, and outfielders Bobby Murcer of the Yankees, Amos Otis of Kansas City and Don Buford of the Baltimore Orioles.

Giants Farm Hart SAN FRANCISCO, July 9 (UPI)—The San Francisco Giants have named farmhand Jim Hart, 29, infielder in three trips to the plate this season, back to the Phoenix farm club. The Giants recalled outfielder Jim Rosarico.

France Takes Team Foils Fencing Title VIENNA, July 9 (UPI)—France became world champions in the team foil for the tenth time tonight when it beat Poland, 9-6, in the world fencing championships at the Vienna Stadthalle.

France later took third place by beating Japan, 9-6, and fifth place went to Hungary, which beat West Germany, 9-6.

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Female Jockey Shows Little in Finishing Last

RENTON, Wash., July 9 (UPI)—Violet "Pinky" Smith, a girl jockey aboard Tacoma Slop in the fourth race at Longueurs yesterday, made more of a showing than she had hoped for.

As she climbed aboard the 52-30, the rear seam of her riding britches split.

But the rest of the jockeys in the race showed their chivalry. Not a single one of them got behind Pinky and her filly at any point in the five-furlong race. In fact, she finished 32 lengths behind the horse in front of her.

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Advertisement for 'The Gift of Elegance and Prestige' featuring a list of names and a grid of numbers.

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Art Buchwald

To Be or Not To Be

LONDON.—To be or not to be... that is the question tugging every Englishman these days in regards to the Common Market.



Buchwald

wheels to the other side—though this is no small problem but also that the population could be severely decimated by automobile accidents during the changeover period.

There are, of course, the usual fears about joining anything that has to do with the Continent, such as: "If Britain becomes a member of the Common Market her children will have to put wine on their corn flakes as they do in France."

But there are deeper and more significant reasons why the British, now that they've been admitted, want no part of the market.

There is a definite fear here that if England joins the Big Six, she will be forced to drive her cars on the other side of the street. It isn't just a question of changing the steering

Bone of Ape Related to Man Reported Found

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 9 (AP)—Yale University researchers say they have found a fossil limb bone from the oldest ape related to man.

John G. Fleagle has identified the right forearm bone of a fossilized primate, a small ape that lived almost 30 million years ago.

Prof. Fleagle discovered the bone among some fossils collected by a Yale group in Egypt in 1967.

Edward L. Silliman, a Yale professor of paleontology, said it is the only known arm or leg bone from a 12-million-year period of the earth's history, the Oligocene epoch.

Woody Allen Imperfectionist

PARIS (UPI)—A sign in the lobby of the George V hotel listed the day's activities: a reception given by the Embassy of the People's Republic of Mongolia and one for Buby Berkeley, surely a misprint for Busby, for there in the lobby the old song and dance man sat, his lower lip as tuculent as ever, a ring with the masks of comedy and tragedy on his finger.

Herwood Allen, b. Flatbush Dec. 1, 1935, the son of a writer at Sammy's Borsari Polles, is an actor, writer, director, comedian whose problems ("my toaster hates me") are well known to American movie and play goers, magazine readers, nightclub boozers and TV watchers—in short, to the great American public.

His major influences are the Marx Brothers, Buster Keaton, Charles Chaplin, W.C. Fields and S.J. Perelman. He has written articles for The New Yorker and an entirely irrelevant American soundtrack for a Japanese melodrama and has announced that he reads pornography in braille. He is in Europe to ballyhoo his new film, "Bananas."

He doesn't think his toasts help his movies much. "But I don't see how it can harm them either." He is alarmed by the prospect of the Taormina Festival for three good reasons—"I hate resorts," "I hate the heat," "I hate film festivals."

His facial expression is one of patient misgiving: "I'll do whatever I'm supposed to do," he says. "I don't know what it is and I don't care, as long as they get me back."

Mr. Allen stands five-feet-five, his jeans and saddle shoes suggest a high school boy terror, the expression behind his eyes ranges from dirty young man to sed scholar to successful analyst.

He is pleasant, highly professional and docile when indifferent. His public first in the horn loser—the has found a really way to express the plight of the underdog, one critic wrote—and he says he plays himself, with some exaggerations.

Where do you exaggerate? was the shrewd next question.



Woody Allen in his latest movie "Bananas"

"In a few places," was the shrewder reply. "Bananas," which has Allen inadvertently becoming the ruler of a Latin American republic, will be aimed in France at the intellectuals, as broad comedy usually is. It will open on the Left Bank where the students are back from summer holidays.

"I think the French will like it because they have a history of liking broad comedy," Mr. Allen says. "It's full of jokes that are not dependent on language."

His film "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex but Were Afraid to Ask" He will write, direct and star. The film, Mr. Allen says, will be a comedy.

But is sex funny to Americans? "It's funny to me, I have a feeling it's not funny to most Americans, but that's all right—they'll laugh twice as hard because of the repression."

"I'll take anything," Mr. Allen said. A show business veteran, Woody Allen began while at P.S. 99 in Brooklyn to send jokes to New York columnist. He was launched the day Earl Wilson wrote "Woody Allen says he ate at a restaurant that had O.P.S. prices—over people's salary."

Hired by a p.r. man to write jokes that would be planted in newspaper columns and attributed to such wags as Arthur Murray and Guy Lombardo, Allen produced 25,000 jokes in two years. By the time he was 17 he was a staff comedy writer for NBC. A top TV writer, he made his debut as a stand-up comedian ten years ago.

He never sees his films—"I sit through them two or three times in the cutting room. I don't want to see them again"—times his TV appearances so he can plug something. "There's very little good reason to do TV except to plug a product" and has a collection of his New Yorker stories, called "Getting Even," coming out this autumn.

Self-discipline enables him to accomplish so much work. Also, he has enough self-confidence not to search for perfection. "It's not more difficult to work in three or four mediums than to work in one all the time. I'd rather do a lot of things imperfectly, fast and careless," he says. "I am in all my work an imperfectionist."

Mary Blume

Women's Lib or no Women's Lib, when a man takes a woman to dinner it is his duty to pay, a British judge ruled this week.

Prosecutor Richard Carr said Mrs. Violet Sullivan was with a man when she ordered a meal and a bottle of wine in a Brighton restaurant. During the evening, the man excused himself to go to the lavatory but never returned. When the bill for £4.00 was presented, Mrs. Sullivan, 43, told the waiter she hadn't the money. She was charged with obtaining the meal and wine by deception, and

pleaded innocent. After conferring with Judge Basil Webb, the prosecution dropped the charges. "A woman who goes into a restaurant with a man," commented Judge Webb, "can reasonably expect her escort to pay—even in 1971."

In the 46 years Muriel E. Forsland taught high-school English in Chicago, she never made more than \$9,000 a year. It was known, however, that she studied the stock-market reports some six or seven hours a day, reading business publications and Wall Street reports over meals, during class breaks and after school. "She was the kind of person," recalled a relative, "who would write the president of a company and tell him his stockholders' report was too fancy. She'd tell him to print the report on mimeographed sheets and pay the money saved out in dividends to the stockholders." Miss Forsland died in 1968. This week her will was revealed: The English teacher had left more than \$2 million to medical research at the University of Chicago.

The California Angels have invited Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who has been tennis speculators and golf partners, to throw out the first baseball for next month. The club said it is sheer coincidence that Agnew will also be "Helmet Night," when young spectators receive protective headgear.

Willie the Actor 'Slowing the Pace'

"Few people enjoyed Independence Day this year more than I did," said Willie (The Actor) Sutton at a press conference this week. "I'm living every second of my freedom, much more than anyone who hasn't been to prison."

After serving 17 years for the \$54,000 robbery of a Queens bank in 1950, "Crime for me was an escape, an escape from myself," Sutton said this week. "Now I'm slowing the pace a little and looking at things I never did before—like a new standard of values, a deeper trust in people and reform in prisons. You know, I'm supposed to have taken \$2 million in my life. I really don't know. I accumulated and lost so much money. Everyone asks me why I'm in the jail. Well, I haven't got out of it." Sutton said he earned his living now by "preaching prison reform."



Willie Sutton

Giuseppe di Piazza said he'd had enough, and Judge Claudio Terranova agreed, granting Di Piazza a divorce from his wife Giovanna, in Palermo, Sicily. Giuseppe took the judge that he realized something had gone wrong with his marriage when he returned from World War I to find Giovanna living with another man, Terranova, in ending the marriage, said Di Piazza, now 90, and his wife qualified for divorce under the new three-year-separation law since they had not lived together for more than half a century.

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